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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

LONDON: ANCIENT AND MODERN.

A Hand-Book for London, Past and Present. By Peter Cunningham. 2 vols. 8vo. Murray.

THERE is so little that is picturesque or generally inviting amongst the antiquities of the metropolis that an archaeological work on the subject has but little chance with the miscellaneous public; and although the volumes before us are far from partaking exclusively of this character, it must be allowed that their principal value consists in the curious antiquarian information with which they abound. We are anxious, for the compiler's sake, to state this at the outset, for owing to the arrangement he has adopted, mixing indiscriminately the depositories of small beer with sites immortalized by Shakspeare or Jonson, the archaeologist would be apt at first sight to dismiss the book, while the wants of the general reader being signally despised, or at least disregarded, it might perchance find itself without any readers at all. It is, we think, a great pity that this should have been the case, for a great deal of the meritorious research which has been displayed by Mr. Cunningham will risk being neglected, owing to the very uninviting manner in which his collections have been arranged.

The title of the book is certainly a misnomer, and the author and publisher seem evidently to have been working with different views. And when we mention the latter, we of course merely imply the design of the work as forming part of a series which originated with him. *A Hand-book for London*, though lettered "Past and Present," has no business with the discussion of lanes and streets long since passed away; such information should have formed a separate work for the use or abuse of antiquaries.* Thus, Mr. Cunningham in one page tells us that the best porter and stout is to be met with at the Cock Tavern, 201, Fleet Street, and at the Rainbow Tavern, 13, Fleet Street, the latter to be preferred on account of the extra coolness of the cellar. Good Valet-de-place information! But a reader who required it would scarcely expect learned observations from Styrpe and Stowe in the same chapter; or a dissertation, brief and inaccurate though it be, on Roman London; or a repetition of the foolish story of Brute without a hint of its fabulous character. Proceeding in this way throughout two large volumes, the compiler has produced, as might be expected, one of the most medley performances that ever issued from the press.

At the same time Mr. Cunningham has collected a large number of curious notices respecting localities mentioned by the old dramatists, and has discovered much valuable information regarding them in the records of various parishes. We suspect, however, he has often made a limited and capricious use of them, and in too many cases contented himself with referring to the indices, without reading the pieces themselves. It would be obviously unfair to select examples from a variety, because every page of a book of this minute research must contain omissions of this character; but we may select one old play taken at random, and well known by an excellent reprint, which will, we fear, too well show the hasty manner in which, notwithstanding the years devoted to his task, the materials for it must have been collected. The play we allude to is *Westward Ho*, 4to. 1607, reprinted by Mr. Dyce in his edition of Webster. Under *Bucklersbury* we find a quotation by Mr. Cunningham, the one pointed out in Mr. Dyce's index, while he entirely omits a

much more graphic one in the latter part of the play,—"Run into Bucklersbury for two ounces of dragon water, some spermaceti and treacle;" a good illustration of the passage in Shakspeare. At the very commencement of the play we have also a curious notice of Gunpowder Alley:—"Tailor, if this gentleman's husband should chance to be in the way now, you shall tell him that I keep a hot-house in Gunpowder Alley, near Crutched Friars, and that I have brought home his wife's foul linen." This notice is also overlooked, as is also a most singular one of Charing Cross:—"They say Charing Cross is fallen down since I went to Rochelle; but that is no such wonder, 'twas old, and stood awry, as most part of the world can tell. And though it lack underpropping, yet, like great fellows at a wrestling, when their heels are once flying up, no man will save 'em; down they fall, and there let them lie, though they were bigger than the guard; Charing Cross was old, and old things must shrink, as well as new Northern cloth." No mention either of the *Pawn*, where lawn was sold, though Stowe would have furnished an account of it; nor of "St. Martin's for lace;" nor of the Garden or the Glass-house, which were somewhere in London in 1607. The Lion in Shoreditch, where Monopoly supped with the gallants, is also unnoticed. That "excellent rendezvous," the Greyhound in Blackfriars, shares the same fate; and Webster's notice of Bridewell-dock, which should at least have been added to the quotation from Ben Jonson, is likewise omitted. In the account of *Cuckold's Haven* the index is again in requisition, and the notice at p. 79, not being there inserted, is overlooked by the author. Lambeth Marsh, a noted haunt of bad characters, Westward Ho, p. 86, has also escaped notice; thus making a dozen oversights in the perusal of one play!

Our limits will not of course permit us to continue an analysis of this kind, and in the absence of much information which is extractable, we may afford a column for a few corrections or additions:—

Three Cranes.—Richard Sanders, the author of a treatise on Physiognomie and Chiromancie, fol. Lond. 1653, resided at the *Three Cranes* in Chancery Lane. See the end of the preface to that work.

Wood Street.—It was here that the woman lived who "forsook herself for six pounds of towe, desiring God she might sinke downe, which fearefully hapned." An account of this circumstance occurs in the works of John Taylor, the water poet, 1630.

Sun Alley.—A similar circumstance is related as having occurred to "One Len, in Sunne Alley, without Bishopsgate," in the same volume.

Saracen's Head.—A famous sign in London, for many generations:—

I clear the lass with wainscot face,
And from plimginets free;
Plump ladies red as Saracen's head,
With tooping ruffs.

The New Academy of Compliments, 1699.

Hen and Chickens.—Griffith Howell, the brother of the well-known John Howell, lodged at the Hen and Chickens, in Paternoster Row, and it was here, on one occasion, that Ben Jonson was entertained by them.

Tottle Fields.—"I have sent you herewith a hamper of melons, the best I could find in any of Tottlefield Gardens."—Howell's *Familiar Letters*, 1629.

Draper's Hall.—We take the following illustrative extract from a letter addressed by John Howell to his father, dated from Oxford, August 20, 1628:—

"Our two younger brothers, which you sent hither, are disposed of: my brother Doctor hath placed the elder of the two with Mr. Hawes, a Mercer in Cheap-

side, and he took much paines in't, and I had plac'd my brother Ned, with Mr. Barrington, a Silkman in the same street, but afterwards for som inconveniences, I remov'd him to one Mr. Smith at the Flower-de-Luce in Lombard-street, a Mercer also; Their Masters are both of them very wel to pass, and of good repute; I think it will prove som advantage to them hereafter, to be both of one trade; because when they are out of their time, they may joyn stocks together; So that I hope, sir, they are wel plac'd as any two youths in London, but you must not use to send them such large tokens in money, for that may corrupt them. When I went to bind my brother Ned apprentice in Draper's Hall, casting my eyes up the Chimney peece of the great room I might spy a picture of an ancient Gentleman, and underneath Thomas Howell, I asked the Clerk about him, and he told me that he had bin a Spanish Merchant in Henry the eighths time, and coming home rich, and dying a Bachelor, he gave that Hall to the Company of Drapers, with other things, so that he is accounted one of their chiefest Benefactors. I told the Clerk, that one of the sons of Thomas Howell came now thither to be bound, he answered that if he be a right Howell, he may have when he is free three hundred pounds to help to set up, and pay no interest for five years. It may be hereafter wee may make use of this."

Pimlico.—A very different place was Pimlico in 1699 to what it now is with its piers and palatial residences:—

To Pimlico we'll go,
Where merry we shall be,
Every man with a can in his hand,
And a wench upon his knee;
And when that we're disposed,
We tumble on the grass, &c.

The New Academy of Compliments, 1699.

Algate.—The *Pyre* was formerly a celebrated inn in this neighbourhood:—

One ask'd a friend where Captain Shark did lye;
Why, sir, quoth he, at Algate at the Pyre;
Away, quoth th' other, he lies not there I know't;
No, says the other, then he lies in his throat.

A Book of New Epigrams, 1659.

St. Andrew's, Holborn.—During the continuance of the second plague of the seventeenth century in the metropolis, the parish of Hendon contributed 8l. to the poor of St. Andrew's. This is mentioned with commendation by Taylor the water poet, in his works, 1630.

Whitefriar's Stairs.—"A servingman and his mistress was landing at the Whitefriars stayers, the stayers being very bad, a waterman offered to helpe the woman, saying, Give mee your hand, Gentlewoman, Ile helpe you: to whom her man replied, you sauncy fellow, place your words right; my mistress is no gentlewoman, shee is a lady."—Taylor's *Wit and Mirth*, 1630, p. 190. We purposely retain the old orthography of *stayers* in this extract, because it disposes of some absurd observations on the word made by Mr. Knight in his edition of Shakspeare.

Southwarke.—John Taylor, the water poet, lived somewhere in Southwarke. He mentions his "house in Southwarke" in the tract we have just quoted.

Bell Inn, Aldersgate.

Though in the morning I began to goe,
Good fellows trooping flock'd me so,
That make what haste I could, the sunne was set
Ere from the gates of London I could get.
At last I took my latest leave, thus late
At the Bell Inne that's extra Aldersgate.

TAYLOR'S *Penitence Pilgrimage*, p. 122.

Cockney.—A very defective notice. Mr. Cunningham should have referred to Mr. Way's excellent edition of the *Promptorium* and *Halliwell's Dictionary*

* Possibly the work might be advantageously divided into two separate publications, for future editions; with the modern portions much enlarged?

for further information on the subject. The following quotation from Thersytes, printed in the sixteenth century, is worth adding:

Whyte beggars have lyece,
And cockneys are nyce.

Ave Maria Lane.—We are told that Cocke Loresles Bote was printed in 1506. This is precisely the kind of error Mr. Cunningham deprecates. There is no date to the tract, nor anything but the merest conjecture to assign it to that year.

Bull Inn, Bishopsgate.—Valentine Longe played here in 1584. In the unpublished records of the City of London is the following note:—"1584, Nov. 12, item, this daye lycence ys gyven by this courte to Valentyne Longe, to playe his fience pyces at the sygne of the Bull wythinne Busshoppesgate, upon Tewesdaye come seavennights next insuinge, &c."

Ludgate.—Strange that Mr. Cunningham should take no notice of the allusion to Ludgate, in the well-known and curious ballad, "The Paines Walks about London":—

"To Ludgate then I ran my race;
When I was past I did backward looke:
Ther I spyed Queen Elizabeths grace,
Her picture gylt for all gould I tooke."

It may be worth while to quote the conclusion of this ballad, which informs us that the admission to the Tower was formerly one penny, and gives a singular account of the lions:—

"Then through the Bridge to the Towre I went,
With much ado I wand'red in,
And when my penny I had spent,
Thus the spokesman did begin:

"This Lion's the king, and this is the queen,
And this is the prince that stands by him.
I drew near not knowing which they mean;
What ails you, friend, to go so nigh him?"

"Do you see the lion, this that lies down?
'Tis Henry the Great, two hundred years old.
Lord bless us, quoth I, how he doth frown!
I tell you, quoth he, he's a lion bold.

"Now was it late, I went to my Inn,
I supped, and I slept, and I rose betimes;
Not waked with crows nor ducks quacking,
But with the noise of Cheapside chimnes."

Boar's Head Tavern.—This article should have been more carefully written, relating, as it does, to one of the most interesting extinct London taverns. Mr. Cunningham is incorrect in stating that "a tenement called the 'Boar's Head, in Eastcheap,' was in the possession of Walter Morden, stockfishmonger of London, in the reign of Richard II." It is not mentioned by name in the letters patent in which Morden's tenement is named. The earliest notice of it in our records is dated 1649, but this fact is not alluded to.

Lambeth House.—Dr. Forman, the celebrated astrologer, took Lambeth House in 1597. He lived, however, at one time in another part of London. In a subsidy roll of 1 October, 40 Elizabeth, he is assessed on St. in "St. Andrewe Hubbardes parishes."

St. Antholins.—Mr. Thorpe formerly possessed the parish accounts from 1615 to 1752, and amongst them were receipts from clergymen for preaching the morning lectures at the above church. One volume commenced with the gifts of various sacks of coals, faggots, &c., to the poor, receipts for flesh licences, collections, interest money, the Lady Martaine's gifts, Sir W. Craven's gifts, the Merchant Tailors' Company's gifts, forty faggots from the Company of Ironmongers, seven loads of Newcastle coals, the gift of the late King James, a royal bequest which appears to have been intended to be an annual gift for ever; annual gifts of Lady Coventry for putting out two poor children born in the parish. The gifts of Lady Martaine and others are annual, and should be forthcoming to the parish at this time.

Gerard Street, Soho.—The Earl of Macclesfield died in 1693, not in 1694, as stated by Mr. Cunningham. The assertion that the Prince of Wales built a house here must be erroneous, and should be corrected. Bagford is of small authority in such matters. We again suspect a blunder in inserting Lord Mohun as an inhabitant of this street; for though he inherited the property of the Earls of Macclesfield, he certainly lived in Great Marlborough Street. Mr. Cunningham has followed Pennant in

much blundering of this kind. The year 1772 in the same page should be 1773.

Prescott Street.—No mention is made of the Mill-yard Meeting-house, one of the oldest dissenting localities in London. The burial-ground attached contains interesting monuments.

Carpenters' Hall.—The Company was in existence long before the date of incorporation mentioned by Stowe.

Barbican.—The following curious notice of a theatre here, which has never yet been published, was extracted from the City records:—"It is ordered by this court that Mr. Sherifles doe with all convenient speed represent to his Majesty the great evils and inconveniences that will arise to the city by the new playhouse now preparing in Barbican, and make suit to his Majesty for his favour and command for suppressing the said playhouse." This is dated November 16, 1671.

Finsbury.—A similar notice to the above, also extracted from the City records:—"11 January, 1664. It is unanimously agreed and ordered by this court that a petition be forthwith drawn and presented to his Majesty touching the playhouse intended to be erected in the Lordship of Finsbury."

Goat's Alley.—Sir Simonds D'Ewes lodged at "Goate's Alley, a little beyond the Whyte Lyon Taverne, neare the Pallace Yarde."

Mile End.—Gerard is much better worth quoting at length than Pennant. We therefore give the passage:—"The first and common pennie-royall groweth naturallie wilde in moist and overflowen places, as in the common neere London, called Miles Ende, about the holes and pondees thereof in sundrie places, from whence poore women bring plentie to sell in London markets, and it groweth in sundrie other commons neere London likewise."

Covent Garden.—"There's a handsome square in London, which they call in English *Covent Garden*, that is to say, the garden of the convent. The French, seeing this square to be a market for fruit, flowers, and all sorts of greens and other garden-stuff, have chang'd its name into *common garden*. In the middle of the square, upon a pillar, is a dial, and not the statue of Charles the Second, as the author of the 'Little Historical Voyage' tells us."—*Misson's Memoirs*, ed. 1719, p. 57.

Hyde Park.—"The King has a park so call'd at the end of one of the suburbs of London. Here the people of fashion take the diversion of the ring. In a pretty high place, which lies very open, they have surrounded a circumference of two or three hundred paces diameter with a sorry kind of balustrade, or rather with poles plac'd upon stakes but three foot from the ground, and the coaches drive round and round this. When they have turned for some time round one way, they face about, and turn t'other; so rowls the world."—*Misson's Memoirs*, ed. 1719, p. 126. Are not our own follies, and those of our ancestors very similar? The same work might have been advantageously consulted by Mr. Cunningham for notices of other parts of London.

We have already said enough to show how very amenable this work is to adverse criticism, and in doing so we think we are conferring a kindness on an inexperienced writer. Our readers do not require to be told that we always lean to the best, rather than to the worst, view of an author's accomplishments. Had it been otherwise, had we been members of the Tomahawk school, it would have been easy to have professed to have uncut the leaves, and selected a few columns of blunders as a specimen of the merits of the whole; but we have no such wish. Mr. Cunningham has much praiseworthy industry, and there are many curious facts in his work nowhere else to be found. He has, indeed, produced a book which may, for aught we know, last as long as Hearne's; but we should mislead our readers were we to say it possessed any value except to the antiquary. The modern notices are trifling, and not improvements on those of the most unpretending periodicals.

We must admit, however, the great difficulty of introducing a large number of minute antiquarian facts into a readable narrative; and if Mr. Cunn-

ingham has failed, nine out of ten writers would also have failed. Regarding it as a repository of minute facts, the work unquestionably displays a large extent of reading, and contains an immense variety of topographical information. Had it appeared as a contribution to archaeology, it would have been one of the most learned and industriously compiled works of the season. The compiler has the disadvantage of appearing under wrong colours; for to denominate the production a handbook, when, as a handbook, it is the least suited to the wants of the public of any work that was ever published, is a temerity we sincerely feel will be regretted by all who are interested in its success. And we must add that in pointing out obvious imperfections, where we could have wished to do nothing but praise, the task has been forced upon us by a deep sense of justice and responsibility; for as our friend is well known as an unsparing critic of others in the same line of literature, we could not have faced the public with an unqualified panegyric, however much tempted by our private feelings to do so. The high commendations we have expressed where due will, we trust, satisfy the author, and are most congenial to our hopes of him as an honest labourer in the fields of literary archaeology.

But Mr. Cunningham's great fault, as an antiquary, is, we apprehend, a want of judgment in distinguishing between those facts which are important, and those which are not. Thus, at p. 478, we have a Fortunatus Greene placed amongst celebrated characters; Dryden, the poet, is rated at 18s., a circumstance which is heralded as "a new fact;" and at p. 645, a street is mentioned because Milton's granddaughter once kept a chandler's shop in it! And the curious bas-relief of Evans and Hudson, in Bull Head Court, is dismissed in two lines. This tendency is perceivable throughout the work, and detracts considerably from its value. Mr. Cunningham and a few members of the Shakspeare Society may take an interest in such minute facts, but the public do not care for their depositories.

We may, perhaps, also be allowed to hope that on a future occasion the author will exercise a little more care in his diction. At p. 75, Introduction, we are told to "add the following, among many suppressed passages in *Pepys*," the meaning of which is to us an enigma. On the next page we are told, "the speculations [on Cold Harbour] have been all unlike, many ingenious, and all very far fetched." This English we should have been sorry to have written. Captain Smyth, who has treated on the subject, will decide. The British Coffee-house was much frequented in 1759 by Scotchmen, "and, if we may trust Lord Brongham, still is." His lordship never concluded a sentence in such a manner. Sir Thomas Browne's well-known work is called, at p. 804, an *alarming catalogue*. "The lions in the Tower was on your right as you enter, and one of the sights." This, though in conjunction, is a worse mistake than a schoolboy would be allowed to make. The celebrated Doctor Burney is termed, at p. 336, "the musical doctor;" but everybody knows he was a doctor of music, not a fiddling physician. This kind of Cockney slip-slop writing may suit those readers who are fond of slashing reviews, and do not care to take the trouble of reflecting for themselves; but persons of more mature judgment may be apt to consider it as indicating a want of polish and taste.

SHAKSPEARE.

Shakspeare. By G. G. Gervinus. Vol. I. Leipzig. WHEN the Preacher said, "of the making of books there is no end," he must surely have had our Shakspeare in his prophetic eye. The press, not only of England, but of the European continent, and of America, literally teems with criticisms, good, bad, and indifferent, on the immortal bard; and the appetite for such works would appear but to grow with what it feeds on, for another and another still succeeds. We confess that we sat down to the perusal of this work with some misgivings; not that we had any doubt but that the thoughtful author of that truly

national work, *The History of the Poetic Literature of the Germans*, would do justice to any subject that engaged his pen; but we feared that, on so fruitful a theme as "Shakspeare," he would have hardly been able to shun the acknowledged faults of his countrymen, and that his anxiety to omit nothing that might be said would lead him to say much that might well be omitted. But we can truly state that we have been most pleasingly disappointed. A more profound yet practical work has seldom come before us. Endowed with a sterling judgment which intuitively takes the right course, the author has steered his craft vigorously through the boundless ocean of Shaksperian criticism, avoiding with equal skill and discretion the tempting Scylla of superficial vagueness, and, on such a tack, the still more tempting Charybdis of excessive minuteness. Fully acquainted with all that has been written on the subject, he has sifted with eagle-eye the vast accumulations before him; and while his sagacity, like a well-constructed sieve, has enabled him to retain only what is valuable in his predecessors' labours, his own critical expositions are marked by equal originality and comprehensiveness of view, depth of erudition, delicacy of feeling, and liveliness of fancy. As it is impossible within our limits to do more than glance at this production, which, like its glorious theme, must be carefully studied to be duly appreciated, we shall best consult the author's fame and the reader's interest by advertising to a single but very important feature which distinguishes Gervinus from all his predecessors, English and Foreign, and which, if we mistake not, will mark a new era in Shaksperian criticism.* Amid the numerous disquisitions on Shakspeare's genius and works, there has been none which, properly speaking, has kept in view the fact that the sole aim and purpose of the poet was dramatic. Hence, though he has been repeatedly described with nice discrimination as a great poet, a profound philosopher, and a perfect delineator of character, one of the most essential elements of his genius has hitherto been overlooked, and the most enlarged and comprehensive criticism that the world has yet seen upon Shakspeare has failed of its purpose. The works of Shakspeare, says Gervinus, were, strictly speaking, only to be made thoroughly intelligible by being represented, and for this purpose alone were they written; hence the aim of the true Shaksperian critic will be to impart to the actor a full conception of the whole play and its several parts, and, as it were, to drill him into such a thorough knowledge and appreciation of his part, as to produce on the stage an exact, genuine, and artistic exposition of the poet's meaning. In a word, to borrow the language of the *Edinburgh Review*, "the criticism that loses sight of theatrical art as a main element in dramatic art will not only be one-sided and imperfect," but, in dealing with Shakspeare, it will be in danger of neglecting the only method which imposes no restraint upon his genius. It is by keeping this object continually in view that, in our opinion, Professor Gervinus has arrived at a more thorough appreciation of the poet than any preceding critic. He has taken as his model Goethe's elucidation of Hamlet, which Lord Jeffrey, amid a torrent of contemptuous, and, with all reverence be it said, unfounded ridicule on the work, in which it is embedded, has pronounced to be the most able, eloquent, and profound exposition

* We are the more inclined to take this course, inasmuch as the last number of the *Edinburgh Review*, just published, contains an article on "Shakspeare's critics, English and Foreign," which dwells with equal truth and force upon the point alluded to. It is to be regretted that the exigencies of his position compel our *trimestrial* contemporary to be so beforehand with his *materiel* that he must sometimes be behindhand with his *materia*. His proofs must have gone to press before Gervinus's work came to hand; otherwise he would not have failed to notice a production which supplies the very desiderata his own criticism has pointed out, and which has with a sure and steady step gone over the very ground he himself has trodden. Such simultaneousness and identity of thought between two writers in different countries deserves to be noticed; and we trust that our contemporary will revert to the subject on the completion of the learned German's work, and that he will set forth at length its characteristic merits, for which he has "ample room and verge enough," but which our limited space compels us to allude to, rather than describe.
† Wilhelm Meister.

of the character of Hamlet, as conceived by our great dramatist, that has ever been given to the world. "It was to be expected," says Gervinus, "that Goethe's exposition of Hamlet would not be lost. What he did for a single play, we must soon wish to see undertaken for them all. It is my task to venture on this attempt." But though the learned professor thus modestly designates his self-appointed duty as a task, no man who reads his eloquent and affecting preface can doubt that a purer labour of love was never undertaken. Fully appreciating, as we do, the recent services of our own Knights, Colliers, and Dyces in this ample field, we venture to predict that the work of Gervinus will even in this country take rank with them, for he has not only harvested their labours, but reaped abundant crops of his own sowing; while, on the continent, there can be little doubt that it will become the *vade mecum* of every lover of Shakspeare, a guide through the obscurities of his early career, the brilliancy of his manhood, and the mellow lustre of his declining years. We hope soon to see it in an English dress. Mr. Bohn should look to it. No more welcome addition could be made to his *Standard Library* than a first-rate translation of "Shakspeare, by Gervinus."

Studies of Shakspeare; forming a companion volume to every edition of the text. By C. Knight. 8vo. Knight.

Lectures upon Shakspeare and other Dramatists. By S. T. Coleridge. 2 vols. 12mo. Pickering.

OF Shakspeare, as we have above observed, we never can have enough, and although these volumes are almost entirely re-publications, we give them a hearty welcome. Mr. Knight's Notices collected from his "Pictorial" work and "Library," with the additions and corrections he has bestowed upon them, are especially worthy of our encomium. They illustrate the immortal bard of Avon so copiously, so ably, and so interestingly, that it is a great pleasure to dip into them everywhere, or to dwell upon them continuously. Whichever way we approach, we find a repository of critical and dramatic literature; and the view of Shakspeare as a dramatist so well expounded in the number of the *Edinburgh Review* which has just appeared, is also very forcibly put, and iterated and reiterated in the writings of Mr. Knight. The gabble about rules for him is laughed to scorn; and the improvers are treated with the contempt they have deserved. Poor Lilliputians, to measure and tie down the intellectual Gulliver; the foot-rule measurers of metres and weighers of words to comprehend the living power and immortal genius of a Shakspeare! On some of his commentaries we certainly differ from our author; but, taken as a whole, we look on this volume as a great credit to his industry and talents.

The reprint of Coleridge must also be received with general favour, and a congenial improvement has been made on the *Literary Remains* published in 1836, by the addition of miscellaneous papers on literary subjects. Notes on Tom Jones, on Jonathan Wild, on Junius, on Herbert's Synagogue, on Barry Cornwall, on Kant, &c., and a selection from Mr. Coleridge's literary correspondence, are pleasant and appropriate reading. With regard to Shakspeare, we have, in the first of these reviews, spoken of a quite new German critic of great power, and we need only remark of Coleridge that he was a disciple of the preceding German school, and that his criticisms range under the same banner along with theirs.

SKETCHES OF INDIA.

Dry Leaves from Young Egypt: being a Glance at Sindh before the Arrival of Sir C. Napier. By an Ex-Political. Madden.

THE paper war which raged so long and furiously in India on the subject of Sindh, its subjugation by Sir C. Napier, and the treatment of its conquered rulers, the Amirs, has not imparted to us any taste for entering into the discussion. Remembering, that

Those who in quarrels interpose,
May often wipe a bloody nose,
we have no inclination whatever to interfere with these fierce combatants. All that we will say is, that

the question is grave, and sad matter of Indian history; and that the writer of this volume warmly supports the cause of Major Outram, and of the vanquished princes who succumbed to the policy and military talents of Sir C. Napier. Death and imprisonment have been the doom of these unfortunate men, and, at any rate, our pity is enlisted on their side.

Yet, notwithstanding the melancholy nature of his main argument, our author writes in a lively and facetious style on other Indian topics; and his descriptions of remarkable objects in Sindh, and generally of the Indus and its navigation, are very attractive and entertaining. That division of his work which relates to political affairs, will, of course, be most valued in the country, and for future history; but the miscellaneous reader will reap most entertainment from his slighter sketches and remarks. We quote a pleasant specimen. In travelling to view the sacred and remarkable mountains of Abû, the author says:—

"Abû is a detached mountain of the Aravalli range, which divides the table land of Râjpûtâna from the flats of Anbulwâra, and is situated some forty miles to the north-east of Deesa. It towers over the neighbouring mountains like a tall leader in front of his line. I was not long in getting sight of it, for forty miles are soon sped in India. If you have not horses of your own for relays, borrow from your friends. Be not in the least scrupulous—your turn will come to lend; and so constant is the need and the application, that many a crafty old stager keeps an indifferent saddle and an ill-favoured nag to answer such demands. 'Does the Saheb, your master, ride this brute?' I enquired of a native groom, as I found myself at the outset uncomfortably placed on a small pony, that persisted in standing on his hind legs, like a petitioning poodle. 'No, Saheb! my master does not ride him, he lends him to the strange gentlemen!' About three miles from the Deesa camp I crossed the Banâs, which (it being the middle of March) was nearly dry. The jungle on its banks is full of wild beasts; and what is, I believe, most rare, harbours the lion and tiger together, for these lords of the forest seem to have agreed on the old principle, '*divide et impera*,' and are seldom found together. The remainder of the road to the foot of the hills lay over a sandy plain, matted with milk bush and prickly pear, thick as the hair of Siva, and about as ornamental. In one part the fresh marks of a paw, in size somewhat like a small plate, gave me a slight inkling of who my fellow travellers were in 'dingle and bushy dell of this wild wood.'

"About four miles from the foot of Abû lies a Bhil village, called Anâdura, where the traveller may stop and get a drink of milk. Or, if he will none of it, he will desiderate it not a little before 'half of his heavy task be done'; for it is no holiday-work climbing that steep, craggy, perspiration-exciting Abû—Saint's Pinnacle, indeed, they term it! A man may be a saint when he reaches the pinnacle, but he is marvellously inclined to use certain heathenish and sinful expressions on his way up. Four thousand feet upward—perpendicular ascent! how it differs—*immense quantum*—from the same measure in a level straightforward progression. I started from Anâdura on foot, in the simplicity of my heart, not even deeming it desirable to ride as far as was practicable. A paggi, or trackman, I had brought from Deesa, went before me with a Bhil of the village, who beguiled the way with telling his comrade a legend about some Râja who had married the beautiful daughter of a poor inhabitant of the mountain, whose only dowry was kanya (Anglicè, her maidenhood). The path lies through a forest of tall trees, under which there were several great herds of oxen of the tall Gujerat breed, almost as wild as the Sâmbâr (elk), we could hear, ever and anon, blowing in the distance. At our approach they drew together in *agmine nigro*; or, to use a military term, they fell in, as if they were on the look-out for mischief; and well they might, for the place is excessive tigerish. At last we began to ascend, and, though I have since climbed some ugly places, I remember nothing like this. There is no

winding or sloping here, no cheating yourself into the belief that after another turn it will be over. No! all is fair treadmill work—each step consisting of two motions, the first brings your right knee as near as possible to your chin, and the second draws the lagging limb after it. At last I was fairly tired; and, throwing myself down under a crag, was soon fast asleep. Meantime, I suspect, the Bhil villagers had guessed their services would be wanted, for when I awoke I found a party of them standing by me, with a sort of bambú chair, which they strongly recommended me to occupy, and to make the rest of the ascent with the aid of their shoulders. However, I went on by myself to nearly the top, when I was obliged to yield, and 'take the chair,' on the special invitation of these good savages. If any one feels inclined to laugh, I wish he were made to try getting up Abú in a tight pair of trousers and without his breakfast. Well, well! once on the mountain's brow, and I felt my toil fairly recompensed. I can imagine no scene more beautiful. The far view over the unbroken plain beneath, the fantastic rocks around, crowned and clustered over with the rarest plants and flowers, the strange white temples, with their grotesque figures and quaint embellishment, the clear peaceful lake, over which nods many a drowsy pinnacle hallowed in Hindú legend,—these are things to be gazed on, not described. I sat and basked in the sun, no longer fierce but genial, and mused, and could have wept over the long roll of chiefs and princes who have here set up their names, and dreamed that the story of their achievements would live; and there is none to read it but the stranger and the alien. They are Rájputs of a lineage ancient and renowned, before the name of Muslim was known. Well, there is a better name than either Rájput or Muslim, and such shall be the name of these tribes also, we may humbly hope and trust, ere long.

"Abú has been from ancient times a place of pilgrimage to the Hindús. Its natural advantages, and the remarkable beauty of its scenery, must have recommended it from the earliest ages to a religion which delights to sacrifice on the mountains, to halloo every lake and stream, and which seeks, in the magnificence of nature, proof of the existence of the Deity, to whose Being the voice of Revelation does not here bear its testimony. Rishis and Munis, the Saints of the Hindú mythology, are said to have made the summit of this mountain their abode. Hence its highest peak is called Gurusikr, 'the Saints' Pinnacle'; and here Indra, Rudra, Brimha, and Vishnú are said to have reproduced the warrior caste, or Kshatri, who had been extirpated by Parsurám on account of their impiety. The temples now adorning Abú are of comparatively modern date, having been built within the last few centuries, chiefly by the Jains. They are of white marble, ornamented with innumerable figures, and the richest tracery. So exquisite is the carving, that it may be doubted whether any other of the beautiful pagods of India can be compared with these. Yet they stand on a spot now trodden only by savage Bhil or wandering Jogi, and difficult of access even to them. There existed, however, in the fourteenth century, a city called Chandrávati, about fourteen miles to the east of Abú, inhabited by the Puor Rájputs, and it is probable that the approach to the sacred mountain was then neither a work of so much toil nor infrequency as now. The lake called the Nakki Talao—from its having been scooped out by an ascetic, who certainly turned his length of nail to good purpose,—is about 3,800 feet above the sea. It is a mile long, a quarter of a mile broad, and in some places several fathoms deep. Nearly on a level with it, and about half a mile distant, are the Jain temples, in a westerly direction, while to the north rises the peak of Gurusikr to an altitude of nearly 6000 feet."

One extract is as good as ten to show the character of this not political part of the book; but we add another short one, and so leave the volume to the patronage it merits upon both its claims. On the river he tells us,—“As my ears were tormented by harsh sounds, so were my eyes excruciated by a con-

tinual stream of the finest sand, which pursued our boat across the river, and was ready waiting for us as soon as we landed on the other side. This annoyance commences about eight o'clock in the morning and lasts till evening, when the sand storm generally lulls and resigns the task of persecuting man to myriads of mosquitoes and sand-flies, whose stings could not be brought into operation while it lasted. The Sindhis have an odd story about this. They say that when Sulaimán (on whom be peace) ruled over genii, men, and animals, the mosquitoes brought a complaint against the wind, which they said used them despitefully, and prevented them from following their lawful avocations. Sulaimán heard their complaint with much attention, and expressed a strong desire to see them righted. 'But you know,' he said, 'justice demands that both parties should be heard.' 'Call the defendant into court,' said his Majesty. In rushed the wind, and the poor complainants vanished, suit and all, in a moment."

How like a trial nearer home between a rich suitor, who can raise the wind, and a poor one who cannot.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

A Treatise on Benefit Building Societies. By Arthur Scratchley, Esq., M.A. 8vo. Parker.

THERE are a number of "fast men" in the world; and even those who would not like to be classed in that category equally dislike being considered snails. Yet a snail builds its own house, which a man cannot do; and hence the desideratum of a combination to help him to accomplish that very necessary and useful object. A good house over your head is a primary of comfortable existence. In our uncertain climate it is a sort of be all and end all, without which the days when we went gipsying would be miserably shortened, and our fresco enjoyments very speedily consign us to the airless quiet of the grave. No wonder then that many designs should have been produced to facilitate the acquisition of this blessing: a house, a home, an English home, the synonym for human happiness!

But the more desirable the end, and the more numerous the projects to attain it, by associations, savings, lotteries, or guarantees, the more needful it is to examine every premiss carefully, and endeavour to ascertain which is the right course and which is the wrong. And in this respect we find the author (experienced as the Actuary to the Western Life Assurance Company) a most trustworthy informant and guide. He sets out with describing the systems and condition of many of the societies now in existence, and investigates their operations with a view to amend them, or form new bodies upon more correct principles. One of the principal obstacles to their success, he states, is their being limited to a specific number of years; to overcome which he has constructed an unterminating set of rules and directions for establishing an association on a permanent basis. Without these tabular illustrations it is out of our power to do justice to Mr. Scratchley's labours; but we may truly observe that due consideration of them will do much to limit, if not to eradicate, the injuries to which those who seek the benefits of some of these extensive and popular schemes are certainly exposed. Mathematical precision and demonstration have not had any share in their construction; and it is full time that they should do so, either for the advantageous building of houses or the purchase of house property. The first Building Society which can be traced was founded by a town club in 1815, under the auspices of the Earl of Selkirk, at Kireudbright. Other places followed the example; so that "up to the 31st December, 1848, there had been registered in the United Kingdom upwards of 2000 societies, of which in England alone 160 were added during the past year—a similar increase having taken place in Scotland and Ireland. Of these Societies, there is evidence to show that from 800 to 900 are yet in existence, the total income of which is calculated at not less than 2,300,000*l.* a year. In fact, there are two or three of them whose annual incomes are between 50,000*l.* and 60,000*l.* each."

An Act of Parliament, 6 and 7 William IV., passed in July 1836, regulates their institution and conduct; but Mr. Scratchley remarks upon it that "it seems to have been overlooked that Societies of this kind would be exposed to more serious danger than ever when thus encouraged by a special act, if the rates of subscription were to be left unguided by any advice or check furnished by competent authority. This circumstance has been the cause of considerable mischief, inasmuch as by far the greater number of the existing Building Societies are founded on incorrect principles of payment, and many evince on the part of their originators much ignorance, even of the simplest operations of compound interest. In some instances the statements put forth are very extravagant, and it would not be easy to account for the confidence with which they are often received, were it not that a species of fascination for this kind of investment seems to possess the minds of the industrious classes; and even persons of superior position, who would be expected to have more information, have united in giving their sanction to the error, for it has been found that no building society has ever been started, however ridiculous its pretensions, which has not speedily succeeded in drawing together a number of shareholders."

Like the stamps on quack medicines the Act is a voucher to entrap the unwary; and industrious individuals are deluded into a belief that they will not only obtain a nice domicile, but also a disproportionate gain in their purchase; which is simply an impossibility.

An inquiry into the nature of compound interest, though essential to the general question, we must leave untouched. It is the foundation of the author's plan, but not within our limits to exhibit; which we regret the more, as it is equally illustrative of the doctrines of annuities and other monetary transactions, in which time is an element. Neither can we point out the various principles by which the Societies referred to by Mr. Scratchley are governed; nor the objections to their defects. We learn that "by far the majority are based on rates of subscription fundamentally unsound, and, in their subsequent dealings both with the investors and borrowers, proceed on assumptions which cannot be justified by theoretical or practical reasoning." In most of them no provision is made for losses; which is fatal to their estimates and calculations: and Mr. Scratchley affirms "that not one in twenty or even in a greater number can possibly realize for its members, whether investors or borrowers, the advantageous results originally promised; and that at the various epochs of their expected termination, there will be found such a deficiency of money as must deprive the possessors of unadvanced shares of a considerable portion of the accumulation which they had been led to expect:—That in many cases, so far from receiving 120*l.* per share, they will obtain less than 75*l.*, and that, if not disposed to accept whatever sum may be then offered to them, they will be forced to continue their subscriptions for several years beyond the specified time:—That these unfortunate results have arisen in great measure from a lack of proper knowledge and experience in the originators of these institutions:—and, lastly, that strong legislative measures are necessary for the due regulation both of the legal establishment of a Building Society, and also of the system of its financial operations, and that some supervision should be exercised by truly competent persons, not only at the commencement of the society's existence, but subsequently from time to time throughout its progress."

The remedy proposed is a Permanent Building Society, consisting of investors and borrowers; the detailed constitution and management of which are minutely laid down by the author. But it will at a glance be obvious, that no description of ours could explain so ramified a system, and we must be content to refer to the volume itself; only noticing how much we have been struck by the idea of combining Life and Fidelity (i.e. a species of Guarantee) Assurance, in co-operation with the Building Society. For the rest this able publication must be consulted, and all

we shall predicate of it is, that it is likely to lead to great private and public, individual and national, benefit.

SUMMARY.

A Popular History of British Sea-Weeds, with Notices of some of the Fresh-Water Alga. By the Rev. D. Landsborough, A.L.S. Reeve, Benham and Reeve.

GOT up, like all the publications from the same quarter, in a style to combine scientific correctness with artistical beauty in execution, this is a charming contribution to the study of a very interesting, and not much followed branch of natural history. Yet it lies before us as overtly as the botany of the hedge-row and field, and is quite as worthy of our contemplation. British Algology, with something like a hundred figures, is altogether so well illustrated in this handy and handsome volume, that whilst the beginner might go with it in hand, and explore and ascertain these productions, he would at the same time acquire a knowledge of their growth, properties, &c., and even the skilful naturalist learn something from the writer's personal remarks, and from the authorities whom he has quoted for the more scientific portions. It is a book which for its purpose could hardly be improved, except by enlarging the accounts of the fresh-water plants.

The Mansions of England in the Olden Time. By Joseph Nash. Fourth Series. McLean.

LONG hoped for come at last, and come in undiminished beauty and interest. There are no fewer than twenty-five subjects, from Kent, Cheshire, Westmoreland, Dorsetshire, Warwickshire, and Lancashire; and we can hardly tell with which we are most pleased. Richness and elegance and picturesqueness distinguish the whole, according to their character, and Mr. Nash has lavished all his artistic talents in the most pains-taking manner upon every one. Figures of the olden times are often introduced, and add mightily to the effect, as also does the ancient furniture, and other illustrations of the manners and habits of our ancestors. In some there is absolutely poetry and genius, and all are curious, either in their quaintness or decoration. Where there is so much to praise it is almost invidious to particularize any example; but the Bay Window, Lyme Hall, Cheshire, the Hall of Crews Hall, and Little Moreton Hall, in the same county, are so rich, the last surpassingly so, that we can have no hesitation in pointing them out as superb specimens of that quality; whilst Brereton, (also in Cheshire,) and Speke, in Lancashire, are equally fine for the simply elegant and picturesque. The whole work delights us much.

Notes on Spa and its Chalybeate Springs. By T. Cutler, M.D. Dulau and Co.

Who can minister to a country diseased? Would that the spas in Germany could work such a cure! But as there is no such thing, we can only notice this tract as now possessing more than usual interest for the individual invalid; since the present time is not the most favourable to a residence in any of its competing watering places. Dr. Cutler's account of the efficacy of its mineral waters is very flattering, and we have no reason to question its accuracy. We may therefore presume that Spa will this season benefit Belgium at the expense of Baden and other continental springs.

The Settler's New Home &c. By Sidney Smith. Kendrick.

Whether to go, and Whither. The same. The first of these is a very complete and sufficiently minute account of the British North American colonies, and also of the United States provinces, not omitting California, Oregon, &c.; and we can recommend a publication of the sort which extends over so much territory so as to lay before the emigrant the best grounds for his choice of settlement. The second does as much for the Cape of Good Hope, every portion of Australasia, and even the Auckland and Falkland Islands. The two together form a superior guide to migration, and are calculated to be very useful.

Fruits and Farinacea, the proper Food of Man. By John Smith. Churchill.

A SECOND edition of the work, which insists on vegetable diet, and proscribes animal food. We have frequently expressed our notions of the doctrine which would reduce all mankind to the condition of Nebuchadnezzar when he was punished, and can find no reasons of physiological, natural, or moral force, to support this whim for grubbing into greens without the beef, spinach without the lamb, turnips without the mutton, peas without the ducks, beans without the bacon, French beans without the venison, parsnips without the salt fish, jelly without the hare, apple sauce without the goose, sage and onions without the pork, sea kale without the veal, cucumbers without the salmon, celery without the turkey, and so on, through all the attendant changes of a comfortable and comforting spread. Providence and Creation have been held to testify that everything in this world had been made for some use; but these philosophers repudiate three-fourths of this notable fact, and adopt a system which, though it may be carried out by a small sect or section of human beings, it would be utterly impossible to apply to the general mass of the species, as society is constituted. Still it is a harmless folly and not worth finding fault with, and those who may like to live on grass should be permitted to eat it.

A Practical Treatise on Banking. By J. W. Gilbart, F.R.S., General Manager of the London and Westminster Bank. 2 vols. 8vo. Longmans.

THE magic words, "fifth edition," on the title-page, demonstrate the great value and importance of this work on Banking, and leaves us nothing to say. The science is most comprehensively and luminously expounded, and for every practical purpose and guidance to profitable management, Mr. Gilbart has produced a standard, the principles and corollaries of which must last as long as arithmetic.

Cigars and Tobacco, Wine and Women as they are. By a Modern Epicurean. Kent and Richards.

THESE papers have, we believe, already appeared, and met with such favour in an ephemeral form as to induce their writer to republish them, collected in this little volume. They are railroadish, rhodomontadish, and clever; and the lovers of smoking may puff and enjoy them, and those to whom good things are not disagreeable may find them not disagreeable either!

The Report of the British Association for 1848. Murray.

HAS come out in good time to prepare us for the ensuing meeting at Birmingham. The science of 1848 did not present any very extraordinary features, but still it marked sufficient progress to render this volume essential to the information of the scientific world. Our own page has done ample justice to the subjects here preserved, and, indeed, in the majority of instances, has given more general and historical intelligence than the authorized Report. We need not, therefore, travel over the same grounds again, but state that where extensive tabular forms were necessary to illustrate interesting questions, such as the Gaussian Constants, the Elements of Waves, and Temperature Tables, they will be found, together with other formulae, too abstruse for popular journalism, in this volume.

Index, Title, and Contents, to a Series of Modern Maps. By John Sharpe. Chapman and Hall. Edinburgh: Menzies.

THIS Index, completing the series of twenty-seven maps, excellently engraved by J. Wilson Lowry, upon a capital scale, in regard to proportion, is in itself a remarkable, we may say an extraordinary performance. The catalogue of places is enormous, and the alphabetic arrangement most satisfactory. The whole work is extremely cheap and extremely serviceable, and well deserves the general encouragement of the public. *History of the French Revolutions from 1792 to the present year.* By T. W. Redhead. Chambers. PART 6 concludes this very cheap, impartial, and useful publication, which belongs to Chambers's Instructive and Entertaining Library. The latter part is a brief, but fair summary of the memorable events crowded within the year 1848.

Benjamin Franklin: his Autobiography; with a Narrative of his Public Life and Services. By the Rev. H. Hastings Weld. 8vo. New York: Harper and Brothers. London: Low.

THIS volume does honour to the American press. It is very handsomely got up, and profusely illustrated with well-conceived and cleverly executed designs by J. G. Chapman. And if its form is creditable, so also is its substance and spirit. Franklin once expressed a wish that he might revisit the earth at the end of a century; it is little more than half that period since he died (April 17th, 1790), and could he realize that desire now, what an amazing condition of the world would strike his wondering view! He would be pleased, too, we surmise, with Mr. Weld's work, which besides embodying in a pleasing and attractive manner the generally known incidents of his earthly career, both public and private, enters more explicitly and fully into his services as a statesman, so as to elevate his character above the estimate hitherto accorded in that respect. Altogether we consider this to be an exemplary sample of interesting biography, replete with utility and entertainment, fulfilling its purpose, and written in a tone of admirable moderation and good sense. After George Washington, few if any men did more for American independence than Benjamin Franklin; and well did he merit such a tribute to his memory. Four score and four years were allotted to him, and with singular felicity, in literature and politics, did he employ them. His publications can never lose their popularity, his scientific improvements will ever rank him among the eminent philosophers of his age, and his successful exertions in her cause have immortally endeared his memory to his country. Farther we will not enter into this his "illustrated" and illustrious "Life;" but content us with cordially recommending it to our readers as a production which cannot fail to satisfy every taste, and be perused with great advantage by every class. We need not say that the anecdotes scattered through it are fine specimens of his sagacity and piquancy. Poor Richard's aphorisms are too familiar; but we add one passage, which is new to us:—

"Three days previous to his death, he desired his daughter, Mrs. Bache, to have his bed made, 'in order that he might die in a decent manner.' His daughter having replied that she hoped he would recover and live many years, he said, 'I hope not.' On another day, being advised to change his position, that he might breathe easy, he replied, 'A dying man can do nothing easy.'"

A Dictionary of Scientific Terms. By R. D. Hoblyn. Whittaker and Co.

WHILST acknowledging the great usefulness of such compilations as these, and awarding approval of by far the greater portion of Hoblyn's scientific dictionary, we must record also our disappointment at several of the definitions therein. Take for example "Daguerreotype," the explanation conveys an erroneous impression, which, by the way, a daguerreotype frequently is, but from hurried manipulation, which should not disfigure a dictionary of scientific terms.

LAMARTINE'S REVOLUTION.

Histoire de la Révolution de 1848.

(Third Notice—conclusion.)

AN attempt to save the dynasty was made at the Chamber of Deputies by the proclamation of the regency of the Duchess d'Orléans. The armed and maddened multitude, however, as the reader will remember, rushed in, put the princess, her children, and the deputies to flight, and nominated a provisional government, consisting of Lamartine, Dupont de l'Eure, Arago, Cremieux, Ledru Rollin, Marie, and Garnier-Pagès. Shortly after these gentlemen set out for the Hotel de Ville, accompanied by a large body of the victorious insurgents:—

"The column," says Lamartine, "crossed the Seine by the Pont Neuf. Near the Pont Royal some citizens seized M. Cremieux, and compelled him to enter a cabriolet which followed the carriage of Dupont de l'Eure. Lamartine continued to walk alone at the head of the column. There a young

woman, dressed in the uniform of a municipal guard, who had been slaughtered and stripped at the Palace of the Tuileries, rushed from a compact mass of combatants, with a sword in her hand, and cried, 'Vive la République!' She attempted to kiss Lamartine, but he pushed her away. 'Women do not fight,' said he; 'they are on the side of all the wounded! Go and convey them without distinction to the ambulances!' The young woman embraced one of the national guards, and joined the crowd amidst the acclamations of the people. On the Quai de la Mégisserie barricades raised at intervals stopped the carriages. Dupont de l'Eure, forced to alight, was borne along by two combatants. His name, his age, the respect and admiration which he excited, served powerfully to impress a sentiment of decency on the multitude. The veneration which was felt for this old man was reflected on the government, and contributed a good deal to cause it to be accepted. At every step Dupont de l'Eure was obliged to be raised to enable him to cross the corpses of men and horses, the remains of arms, and pools of blood; whilst room was forcibly made for litters containing the wounded and the dead to pass to the hospital.

"At the turning of the Quai, on to the Place de Grève, the members of the government found themselves drowned, as it were, in a sea of men. The whole square, as also the bridges and the vast quay, were covered with a crowd so compact that it seemed impossible to pass through it. Cries of 'Make way for the government!' were lost in the immense murmur which arose from the multitude. Musket shots here and there, mixed with the continuous clang of the tocsin from the towers of the Cathedral and of the adjacent churches; then prolonged clamours succeeded; then there were the roar and unintelligible murmurs of the crowd at the Hotel de Ville; and the breaking of windows, and the shock of arms on the pavement.

"When the government attempted to make their way through the crowd, the people looked with fright and suspicion at the unknown deputies coming in the name of a conquered chamber, unarmed, in the midst of them, to take direction of the victory.

"The people rudely pushed against them, turned their backs with disdain, and refused to let them pass. However, the names of Dupont de l'Eure and Arago, repeated from mouth to mouth, commanded a respectful attitude, even to those who were least disposed to buy respect. These names, with those of their colleagues, flew promptly from group to group on all the surface of that human sea, and gradually caused the faces of the multitude to be turned towards the spot at which the government were endeavouring to enter. At length the panting curiosity of the people, still fresh from the combat, and expecting a *dénouement* from heaven or man, caused them to rush so violently against the deputies who brought them victory and peace, that Dupont de l'Eure and his colleagues were nearly suffocated and thrown down. The strongest and bravest of the column which accompanied the government had to make way for them, and as they did so the crowd closed in immediately. Lamartine, Dupont de l'Eure, Arago, Cremieux, now united, now separated by the involuntary, convulsive, irresistible movements of the crowd, advanced towards the Hotel de Ville in a forest of pikes, rusty muskets, swords, bayonets stuck on long sticks, cutlasses, and poignards, which were brandished above them by naked, dirty, bloody arms, still trembling with the fever of three days' combat. The costumes of the crowd were hideous—their faces were pale and agitated as in delirium—their lips quivered with cold and emotion—their eyes were fixed as in madness. And it was the madness of liberty."

At length, however, the government, pushing through this frightful multitude, reached the Hotel de Ville, where—

"A movement of the crowd carried them with their suite of national guards and citizens towards a door near the river, opening into a low court, which was full of horses, whose riders had been killed, of wounded men and of corpses weltering in blood."

They were afterwards carried by the force of the vast crowd from saloon to saloon, from room to room:—

"All were equally encumbered by the people, whilst wounded men were dying on straw, and orators on the tables and window-sills gesticulated with fury, and pointing to the blood on their clothes, demanded combats and extermination."

In this hell-like tumult the members of the government could not deliberate:—

"Despair seized them, and expressed itself on their faces. They trembled lest the night should arrive before they should succeed in getting themselves recognised and accepted by the people—lest the night should come with three hundred thousand armed men, intoxicated by the smell of gunpowder, without any government, in a capital of 1,500,000 souls—lest combats, murders, and pillage might be begun and continued for hours amidst fire and blood! Their voices became exhausted in demanding silence, a place of refuge from the tumult, a table, a pen, a sheet of paper, that they might throw from the windows a word of salvation, a sign of authority. A human voice could have dominated from the balcony the roar of a hundred thousand men, the clank of arms, the groans of the dying, and the echo of fire-arms in the saloons, the staircases, the corridors."

The unfortunate government were eventually got out of this critical position by an employé of the Prefecture, who, knowing the by-ways and passages of the immense edifice, led them to a small retired room, in which were a table and some chairs. And—

"The government seated themselves around the table, in the midst of the discharges of fire-arms, the roar of the place, the noise of glass smashed by blows from muskets, and doors burst open by the violence of the masses."

But, although thus installed, the unfortunate government was by no means at the end of its tribulations. Blood-stained and powder-begrimed combatants, reeking from the barricades, and armed to the teeth, loudly demanded by what right it assumed authority? who and what were its members?

"Who are these men, unknown to the people," was the address of one of these daring fellows, to an armed, savage, and infuriated band, which crammed to excess one of the principal *salles* of the Hotel de Ville—"who are these men, unknown to the people, who glide from a conquered Chamber to place themselves at the head of the victorious people? What are their claims? their wounds? Are their hands black with powder like ours? Are they hardened by the tools of labour like yours, brave workmen? By what right do they issue decrees? * * * * Let us send these men back to the place from whence they came! They wear different clothes to what we do—speak another language—have different usages. The uniform of the people is the working-jacket, or the rags of misery, such as we wear, and it is from our ranks that we should choose our chiefs!"

And, in compliance with such exhortations, repeated attempts were made, within the first two or three days, to upset the Provisional Government—to fling its members from the window, or, mayhap, place them against the wall and shoot them like dogs. We think, as we read Lamartine's descriptions of these scenes, that we see the gangs of ruffians shouting, yelling, breaking open doors with the butt-ends of their muskets, clanging their arms fiercely on the ground, or discharging them at random—giving way to the most furious rage; whilst an adjoining *salle* was crammed nearly full of dead bodies brought from barricades, and in another might be heard the wail of the wounded, and the death-rattle of the dying! What a scene—what a hell! And it was truly miraculous that the government was not swept away by one or other of these frightful gusts of the revolutionary tempest. More than once its members had to barricade themselves in their council chamber, by heaping up all the furniture against the door, and by pressing against them with all their might; more than once they had to send Lamartine forth, to try to soothe by his eloquence—expeditions in which, he

tells us, he got his clothes torn to rags, his strength exhausted, in which his life was frequently placed in danger by bullets that whizzed past him—and in which the savage barricade crew loudly branded him as a traitor, and clamoured for his head!

The principal of these oratorical excursions is thus (with embellishments, no doubt) described: but let the reader first picture to himself the scene—an immense *salle* crowded to suffocation—here and there smoking lamps casting a fitful light—hundreds of blood-stained bayonets bristling—an atmosphere and a tumult to be equalled only in the infernal regions; and let him fancy Lamartine fighting his way with difficulty to an elevated position:—

"Citizens, why have you called me?" he asks, when he can make his voice heard above the fearful din. "To know by what right you form yourselves into a government of the people, and to ascertain if we have to do with traitors or tyrants, or citizens worthy of the Revolution!" "We form ourselves into a government by the right of the blood which flows, of the incendiary fires which devour your edifices, of the nation without chiefs, of the people without guides, without order, and to-morrow perhaps without bread!—by the right of the most devoted and the most courageous—of those who give themselves up to suspicion, their blood to the scaffold, their heads to the vengeance of the people or kings in order to save the nation! Do you envy us that right? You have it as much as we have—take it like us! * * * * The people proclaimed us and we obeyed; but if you choose to set us aside you can do so, for you are the masters: but, then, the responsibility of the blood and fire will fall on you, and the country will curse you!" "No, no! remain!" cried some. "But," cried others, "they have not come from the barricades as we have—they are not of the people. * * * * Let, however, Lamartine say if he will give us the Republic, yes or no?" "The Republic, citizens!" said Lamartine, solemnly—"who asked for the Republic?" "All! all!" shouted a thousand voices, and a thousand hands raised their muskets on high. "The Republic, citizens!" said Lamartine, pensively and sadly. "Do you know what it is that you ask?" "Tell us! tell us!" was the answer from all parts. "Do you know that the Republic is the government of the reason of all, and do you think yourselves sufficiently enlightened to have no other masters than yourselves, no other government than your own reason?" "Yes! yes!" answered the people. "Do you know that the Republic is the government of justice, and do you feel yourselves sufficiently just to do right, even to your enemies?" "Yes! yes! yes!" said the people, in accents of pride. "Do you know," resumed Lamartine, "that the Republic is the government of virtue, and do you feel yourselves sufficiently virtuous, sufficiently magnanimous, sufficiently clement to sacrifice yourselves for others, to forget injuries, not to envy the fortunate, to pardon your enemies, to disarm your hearts of the decrees of death, the proscriptions, and the scaffolds, which dishonoured the name under the popular tyranny, which was falsely called Republic half a century ago, and to reconcile France to the name now? Interrogate yourselves—examine your consciences, and pronounce yourselves your own sentence, or your own glory!" "Yes! yes! yes! we feel ourselves capable of all these virtues," cried with unanimous enthusiasm all these voices, which had become softened and almost religious. "You feel it? You swear it? You appeal to God, who, in such hours as these, manifests himself by the cry and the instinct of the people?" said Lamartine, and he paused for a reply. A thunder of affirmation answered him. "Well!" said he, "you have said it—you shall be a Republic, if you are as worthy to preserve it as you have been heroic in conquering it!" The halls, courts, and vaults trembled with the prolonged echo of applause which followed this declaration!

And so they got the Republic!

Having now seen how the Monarchy fell, and how the Republic was established, we will close M. de Lamartine's book. There is, however, we are aware, much more that is historically interesting—much that

is deserving of censure—and something perhaps that calls for literary praise. But to go further would not only take more space than we can afford, but would render it necessary to deal with matters which are too much identified with the pending political and party strife of our neighbours, to render it advisable for us to touch thereon. In conclusion, we repeat what we set out with stating, that, on the whole, the work is an unsatisfactory one: it is too incorrect to be relied on as history; it is too negligently written, and put together in too slovenly a manner, to stand high as a literary production; it is too full of pretensions to be considered a political pamphlet; and it is disfigured throughout by the most ludicrous personal vanity—Lamarine himself being the hero of every scene—the exalted of every page—the cock of every dung-hill, with more majestic strut and vain-glorious crow of “Coccorico!” than Béranger ever gave to his consequential chanteur. What, then, it will be asked, is to be said in favour of the work? That it contains some few brilliantly written pages, and some few facts which will be useful to future historians, and that is all.*

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SUBDIVISION OF THE LAND IN FRANCE AND IRELAND.

To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.

SIR,—I will give you a plain answer to a plain question. The reason why the subdivision of the land in France produces happiness, while in Ireland it produces misery, is simply this—that in France the soil is cultivated by the proprietor, while in Ireland it is cultivated by a hireling, under the combined pressure of poverty and competition. Far be it from me to say that the subdivision of the land in France is without its evils; but, in the eyes of such men as Guizot, Mignet, Sismondi, Say, Blanqui (the political economist, not the conspirator), Beaumont, Passy, &c. &c., these are greatly outweighed by its advantages; and it is not going too far to say, that but for this subdivision which has given to more than five millions of the full-grown population a direct and permanent interest in the land, the social republic would at this moment be rampant in France. This, indeed, is fully admitted by a writer in a recent number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. The main land-evil with which the French legislature has to deal, is not so much the infinitesimal division of the soil, as the spirit of accumulation which has laid hold of the great body of the French peasant-proprietors, and to gratify which they are ready, like some of their more extensive landed-congeners nearer home, to incur any amount of debt however large, for any quantity of land however small. But despite this and any other evils, the French cling to their law of succession, which compels the subdivision of the land, with a passionate fondness; they see in it the germ of that equality which is so dear to every Frenchman's heart; and besides the prudence, manliness, and independence of character which the “virtue of possession” brings in its train, they find that the magic of property acts even beneficially on the soil itself, and in many of the barrenest districts of France has converted sand into gold. How different is this state of things from that which prevails in unhappy Ireland! Where impoverished millions engage in a deadly struggle for the precarious occupancy of an impoverished bit of land, and where even the successful exertions of the precarious occupant but expose him to the increased demands of the grasping middleman or beggared proprietor, who can point to the competing myriads around, and thus effectually, if not literally, offer the highwayman's alternative, more “money or your life”—i.e., higher rent or death by starvation.

20, Porchester Terrace,
July 23, 1849.

JOSEPH CAUVIN.†

* We observe from the Paris Journals that contradictions have been published, one respecting the flight of the Duchess of Orleans; and even actions at law instituted against the author for libellous misrepresentations.

† This commentary on the concluding passage of our review of Mr. Buckingham's work in our last *Gazette*, is submitted, as well as our own arguments, or rather our inquiry, to the public sense.—Ed. L. G.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

June 25th.—(See also former *Gazettes*.)—3rd: Col. Von Willdenbruch “On the Physical Geography, &c., of Palestine.”

The following observations on the climate of Syria, extracted from this paper, are of considerable interest. They refer to *Beirut* and the sea coast:—“January.—The country green and blooming. Heavy rains and storms (in Syria I never experienced rain without storms). Anemone, narcissus, crocus, cyclamena in flower. Oranges begin to ripen, and orange as well as lemon and citron trees, &c., cease to bloom—i. e., they continue to bear blossoms, but less copiously; for in fact they never cease to blossom except for two or three summer months. Snipes, ducks, plovers, storks, herons, cranes, wild geese in the plains. The woodcock moves to the north in the middle of the month. Pink, geranium, orange blossoms flourish in the plains throughout the year, as does the cyclamena in the mountains.

“February.—Almond and peach trees, *ficus indica*, in full bloom (the almond tree does not blossom in January, as you suppose). The above-named trees continue to blossom. Oranges are ripe. Storks, cranes, plovers, starlings, green plovers, gather in great flights, and move northwards (middle of the month). A few quails arrive from the south. The partridges pair (middle of the month). Heavy rains with storms. Towards the end of the month *khamasin*.*

“March.—All is green. In the fields wheat and barley come to a head. Poppy, and a particularly beautiful pink-coloured flower, and a red sort of lily flower. The palm-tree and the vinegar-tree (*Arab. salsilak*) are in bloom. The sugar-cane (growing wild), about eight feet long, is being sold in the streets. Quails arrive in great flights. Rains with storms, *khamasin*.

“April.—Granate, rose, vine in blossom. Oleander begins to bloom at the end of the month. Quails begin to move N.W. The land-rail arrives. Occasional rains, *khamasin*.

“May.—In the valley of the Jordan: cucumber ripe at this time; oleander, malva, capers, blossom throughout the month. On the high hills rhododendrons (I have only seen rhododendrons at an elevation of at least 5000 feet) in great beauty. Apricots, cherries (only at Damascus), plums, are ripe. The silk-worm changes into a chrysalis. The mulberry, of which the branches are cut off at this time, regains them before a month has expired, four feet long. Occasional and slight rains in the first half of the month. They then cease altogether, and until the middle of October there is no rain even in the mountains; young partridges at the end of the month; quails and falcons disappear.

“June.—Corn harvest in the beginning of the month. Cucumbers and some sorts of pumpkins are ripe; almonds too. The *bee-eater* appears in swarms towards the end of the month.

“July.—Apples, pears, peaches (the olives are not ripe in this month as you suppose; the dates are never fit to eat in Syria at this time, though they may be at Alexandria). Towards the end of the month early grapes and *ficus indica* are ripe. At the same time corn harvest in the hills.

“August.—Figs, grapes, water-melons are ripe. Walnuts in the plain, and the olive. The partridges lay eggs towards the end of the month.

“September.—Later grapes and figs of all sorts are ripe, (at Kurnayl, 4100 Paris feet, there are fourteen different sorts, all of which may now be found in the Royal Gardens at Potsdam). Harvest of Doura and maize (I do not know the time when cotton is gathered; I believe that since the re-occupation of Syria by the Turks, the cultivation of cotton has almost entirely ceased in this country). The granate ripens about the end of September, as well as the walnut in the high hills.

“October.—Vintage in the hills. Middle of the month first storms, with slight rain; in the hills generally eight days earlier than on the coast. How-

* Better known by the name of *Simoom*.

ever, these rains do not sometimes begin before November. The preparations of the field depend upon the quantity of these rains, as well as upon the period of their commencement. The granate is ripe, as well as the latest sorts of figs (*Schittavi*), which are gathered after the first rain. The quail begins to move S.W. towards the end of the month.

“November.—Ploughing, rice harvest. I have seen rice fields in Syria only at the lake *Huleh*. Latest grapes in the hills. The quail moves South; the mulberry loses its leaves towards the end of the month. Orange and citron trees stand in rich bloom at this time. Heavy rain and storms.

“December.—The trees which are not evergreen lose their foliage. The country is verdant. Towards Christmas the first ripe oranges. Lemon trees carry fruit throughout the whole year. A single tree in my garden yielded the full supply for my household, which was very considerable, and yet regardless of the large consumption which was made of it in the kitchen, for the preparation of sherbets, lemonade, &c.; all wooden utensils, kitchen tables, &c., were cleaned with the acid of the lemon.) The woodcock arrives in the beginning of the month. The snipe, stork, crane, field-fare, &c., in the beginning of the month.

In the Lebanon permanent snow lies only on the highest crest of the mountain range, or the *Makmil*, situated at the beginning of Wady Kadisheh, above Kanobin and the Cedars, north of the road which leads from Beherreh to Khan-el-Ahmar and Baalbek. The top of the Sunnin is, of course, always covered with snow; it there lies in the crevices and crater-like hollows of the plateau, in immense quantities, and forms a compact mass, which the inhabitants of the plains cut up with hatchets, and convey to Beirut from May to November. On the top of Jebel Sheikh there is more snow than on the Lebanon; but even there there are no continuous snow-fields. The transport of the snow from this mountain to Damascus requires 400 mules.

ELECTRIC CURRENTS.

M. BAUMGARTNER has determined that the wires of electric telegraphs are constantly affected by atmospheric electricity in fine as well as in stormy weather. His experiments were made on the telegraphs north and south of Vienna, and at times when atmospheric temperature was not high, and when there was no appearance of a storm. The results are, first, the needle of the multiplier, introduced into the circuit, scarcely ever rests at zero; second, the deviations are of two kinds, the larger ones go even to 50°, the lesser vary from one half to 8°. The former are much less frequent, and they change so much in direction and intensity, that it appears difficult to discover in them any law; the latter, on the contrary, seem to obey a simple law: the current passes during the day from Vienna and Gratz to Scumering, and in the opposite direction during the night. The change seems to occur after the rising and after the setting of the sun. Third, when the air is dry and the sky clear, the regularity of the current is very marked; it is irregular during cold and rainy weather.

Carbon volatilized.—With a Bunsen battery of 406 elements, in a series of four, M. Despretz states, he has succeeded in volatilizing carbon, the apparatus being covered with a black, dry, crystalline powder. He says it is more easy to volatilize than to melt carbon, and that in this respect it resembles lime, magnesia, oxide of zinc, &c. The result of his experiments, even with the power he at present possesses, which, however, he hopes to augment, leads him to believe that there is no infusible, no fixed substance.

The Arctic Expedition.—We learn by the American papers received on Tuesday, that the projected expedition to the North Seas for the chance of finding and aiding Sir John Franklin and his party, has been found impossible to be accomplished within the necessary season. Perhaps some private adventurers stimulated by Lady Franklin's noble offers of reward, may be induced to proceed on the voyage.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

MORE EGYPTIAC.—NO VIII.

Part I. continued.—The Ancient Egyptian Divisions of Time.

In proceeding with the investigation of the ancient Egyptian divisions of time, I have been struck by a very remarkable fact, which had escaped my notice when I remarked upon the Sothic cycle, and which I believe has not been observed by any former writer. It seems to have been either assumed or conceded by every one who has written on this subject, that Sothis (or Sirius) rose heliacally at Memphis or Thebes on the 20th of July of the proleptic Julian year, *a.c.* 1322; but when it is suggested to the astronomer that he should not accept this assertion without testing its accuracy, a few minutes' consideration will suffice to convince him that it is untrue, although it must be admitted as an established truth, that on the day above mentioned, there was a certain rising of Sothis, which marked the era of Menophres, and the commencement of what has hence been called a Sothic cycle. Since Sothis now rises heliacally at Memphis on the 19th or 20th of July, and at Thebes on the 16th of the same month, Julian, or *O. S.*, it is evident that in the year above mentioned it must have risen many days earlier. Hence it is manifest that the phenomenon commonly called the heliacal rising of Sothis, which occurred in the year above mentioned on the 20th of July, was not what Ptolemy and the modern astronomers call the heliacal rising.* But according to my calculation, about twenty days after the heliacal rising of Sothis (or Sirius), that star rose at the point of the first clear indication of the morning-light at Memphis on the 20th July, *a.c.* 1322. If any error be discovered in these calculations, I believe that it will be found to be so small as not in the slightest degree to affect the point under discussion. And here I must remark that the risings of stars which are mentioned in my description of the astronomical ceiling of the Rameseum of El-Kurneh were calculated relatively, and the small differences between the arcs of depression used in the former calculation do not affect the accuracy of the explanation. Even if my calculation, above stated, respecting the rising of Sothis, be found to be somewhat more than slightly inaccurate, the truth of the arguments which I am about to adduce, with respect to a very celebrated period, will not be affected thereby. I therefore conclude that this rising of Sothis is what is called in the hieroglyphic inscriptions, the appearance or manifestation of that star, and this was the phenomenon which marked the era of Menophres.

My uncle (Mr. Lane) has given me a strong confirmation of the truth of this inference. He has informed me that in the ancient Arabian calendar of the twenty-eight mansions of the moon, the period of each mansion was said to commence when the star or asterism from which that mansion received its name rose at daybreak. That this was actually the case is abundantly proved by the mention of natural phenomena occurring during the periods of particular mansions. But as the precession of the equinoxes caused a constant gradual change in the relation of the seasons to sidereal phenomena, and as it was necessary to preserve the original relation of the periods of this calendar to the seasons, it came to pass about the commencement of the era of the Flight, that the period of each mansion of the moon commenced, not when its star or asterism rose at daybreak, but when it rose heliacally, using this term as it is used by Ptolemy and the modern astronomers.

These remarkable facts lead to the observation, that a star which rose at the time of the first indication of morning-light on a particular day of the

* I must leave it to those more skilled in astronomy than myself to determine the exact place of Sothis, with respect to the sun, at the period of the era of Menophres, for to make this difficult calculation with due accuracy, I require greater depth in the science of astronomy, and better works than I possess. One thing is certain, that at the period above mentioned, Sothis rose before the sun at a point of time which the Egyptians considered as the commencement of day as opposed to night.

tropical year at the commencement of the cycle of Menophres rose heliacally (using this expression in the sense in which it is used by Ptolemy) almost exactly on the same day of the tropical year (though of course not on the same day of the Julian year) at the end of that cycle, which was in the time of the astronomer Ptolemy; and this I think a most reasonable manner of accounting for Ptolemy's application of the term heliacal rising. I need scarcely add that the cycle called the Sothic cycle (a term which could not be appropriately applied to more than three of these cycles in succession) was a cycle of Julian and Vague Egyptian years.

It appears that the ancient Egyptians (like the modern) considered the day, as opposed to the night, to have commenced from the point of the first clear indication of the coming day, and, therefore, a particular star, rising at that point of time, they regarded as the ruler of the day.

It is desirable here to anticipate an objection which may at first sight appear plausible; it is this—that Rameses III., on his great temple at Medinet-Haboo, in a sacred calendar, records the manifestation of Sothis on the first day of Thoth. It has been supposed that this is a calendar of the Sothic, or, perhaps, Julian year; and this is probably the case. But as the proper heliacal rising of Sothis did take place on the first day of the Vague Thoth about the time of the reign of Rameses III., or about eighty years after the era of Menophres, I cannot expect that a conjectural explanation will satisfy every reader. I must therefore observe, that as the same appearance of Sothis could not have taken place on the same day of the Vague year at the beginning and end of a period of about eighty years, if this be not a calendar of either a Sothic or a Julian year, it shows us that as long as Sothis appeared upon the eastern horizon on that day of the Vague year, during the interval between the point of the first indication of the morning-light and the time when the sun's rays have obscured the less brilliant stars, its appearance there was celebrated by panegyrics among the ancient Egyptians. But when the commencement of a period of time is marked by the appearance of a star in the eastern horizon between the first indication of the morning-light and sunrise on the first of Thoth Vague, it is evidently the first coincidence of an appearance of this kind with that day of the year which is meant, as is proved by the appearance (or rising) of Sothis at the commencement of the cycle of Menophres; and this observation, therefore, applies with the same force to a period which I am about to consider, as to the cycle called the Sothic.

An immediate result of the above considerations has been the discovery of the period of the PHŒNIX.

In the first place, I must remind the reader of a fact mentioned in my description of the astronomical ceiling of the Rameseum of El-Kurneh, that the constellation Aquila, or its principal star, α , called by the Arabs "Et-Tâir," or "the bird," is there represented by the Phœnix, called in hieroglyphics "the Phœnix of Osiris." The appearance of the Phœnix was, therefore, the appearance of this constellation or star, and as the rising of Sothis at the first clear indication of the morning-light is what is meant, in hieroglyphics, by the expression, "the appearance" or "manifestation" of that star, the appearance of the Phœnix was evidently the rising of a Aquilæ at the same time *a.m.* The commencement of the Sothic cycle of Menophres was marked by the rising of Sothis at the time *a.m.* above mentioned on the first day of the Vague year, and therefore the Phœnix-cycle would, according to analogy, commence when a Aquilæ rose at the same time *a.m.* on the first day of another Vague year; and since the commencement of each Phœnix-cycle, as well as that of each of its subdivisions, was marked by the occurrence of that phenomenon, or the appearance of the Phœnix, each on a particular day, it is obvious that the Phœnix-cycle was composed of Sidereal and Vague years, as correct as the Egyptians could form such a cycle from observation. Pursuing our examination upon these principles, we find that the appearance of the Phœnix took place in the reign of

King Amasis, and also, according to my chronology, based on grounds entirely independent of the Phœnix, in the reign of a king who, as I shall be able clearly to show, was Sesostris; and these are the only two kings in whose reigns it is recorded to have appeared before the times of the Ptolemies.

I have shown that the Phœnix is Aquila, or its principal star, α Aquilæ, and I have given my reasons for asserting that the appearance of the Phœnix was the rising of a Aquilæ at the time of the first clear indication of the morning-light on the first day of the Vague Thoth at the commencement of the cycle, and on other particular days of the Vague year at the commencement of each of the subdivisions of the cycle. If any one imagine that, by the appearances of the Phœnix are meant the proper heliacal risings of that star on the days above alluded to, let him make the application, and he will see the results to be utterly at variance with every record respecting the phenomena in question. The analogy between the appearance of the Phœnix and that of Sothis must at least be admitted, and it is upon this analogy that the argument wholly rests.

The Phœnix-period, as I have before remarked, was a period similar to the Sothic cycle. Each of these cycles was marked by the rising of a star at the time of the first clear indication of morning-light on the first of Thoth of the Vague year. That this was the case with respect to the Sothic cycle is well known, and that it was also the same with respect to the Phœnix-cycle no one can reasonably doubt. The Sothic cycle was a cycle of Julian and Vague years, the Egyptians, as this cycle proves, considering the Julian as a true Sidereal year; therefore, the length of the Phœnix cycle was the same as the length of the Sothic, that is, 1460 Julian years, which are equal to 1461 Vague years. Let us now make the application, only premising that I do not think it necessary to comment upon the admixture of fable which is found in most of the notices of the Phœnix, further than by adverting to the singular agreement of one of the names said to belong to the Phœnix, I mean "Rukh," and that of the enormous bird of Arabian traditions. "Rukh," the Phœnix, must not be confounded with "Rok-h," the Vernal Equinox.

Tacitus, speaking of the Phœnix, in a well-known passage, says: "Concerning the number of years there are various accounts; the most common period is 500; some assert that the interval is 1461; and that former birds flew to the city called Heliopolis, accompanied by many other fowls, which were astonished at the strange appearance, first in the reign of Sesostris, afterwards in that of Amasis, and then in that of Ptolemy, who was the third Macedonian sovereign." Now, although astronomy does not enable us to determine the exact year in which a Phœnix-cycle commenced, because the ancient Egyptians were inexact in their calculations of the Sothic cycle, it enables us to assert with confidence, that a Phœnix-cycle must have commenced within a very few years before and after the end of the reign of Amasis, making our calculation to be in strict agreement with that of the cycle of Menophres; and that the next preceding Phœnix-cycle commenced during the reign of Sesostris, (Sesertesen III.,) according to my chronology previously fixed. But on a former occasion I fixed the commencement of a Great Panegyric year in the year of the death of Amasis or of the accession of Psammenitus, or in the year next following; and I have also shown that the Great Panegyric year was the fourth part of a cycle of 1460 Julian years; therefore I conclude that a Phœnix-cycle commenced in the last year of Amasis, *a.c.* 525, and that each Great Panegyric year began with the commencement of the quarter of a Phœnix cycle; and these inferences I cannot but regard as strongly confirming each other. Hence the date of the Phœnix of Sesostris is *a.c.* 1085; which again confirms the Rok-h cycle. It is well known to Egyptian archaeologists that the Sesostris of Herodotus is Rameses II., and not the Sesostris of Manetho, and of the more ancient Egyptians. As we cannot assign a later year than *a.c.* 525 as that of the death of Amasis, it is evident that the com-

ancement of each Great Panegyric year should be fixed to the earlier of the two years, of which I have shown that one must be the correct one.

Before I proceed to show who the true Sesostrius was, I must mention that a Phoenix is said to have appeared in the reign of Tiberius, A.D. 34, according to Tacitus, or 36, according to Pliny; as well as another, already noticed, in the time of the third Macedonian king of Egypt. Both of these have been suspected, and they are irreconcilable with my deductions, as neither of them could have occurred at the commencement of any remarkable subdivision of the Phoenix-cycle; and that of Tiberius is said by Tacitus himself to have been considered as doubtful. I do not mention all the lengths assigned to periods of the Phoenix, by ancient writers, because, as they differ, only one can be right; and which is the right one I have shown. None of the shorter periods which they have mentioned can be taken as a subdivision of the whole cycle.

Having shown that the appearance of the Phoenix of Sesostrius was the rising of a Aquile, at the point of the first clear indication of the morning-light, A.C. 985, it is evident that the Sesostrius of Manetho, the third king of his twelfth dynasty, is the Sesostrius in whose reign the Phoenix appeared. Now, in the list of Abydos, Sesertesen II. corresponds to Manetho's Sesostrius; but in the Karnak-table, two erased names occur in the places of Sesertesen II. and III., and Amenemha III.; and, consequently, we cannot say whether, in this list, Sesertesen II. or Sesertesen III. occupies the place of Sesostrius in Manetho's list. But what Manetho relates respecting Sesostrius plainly shows him to be Sesertesen III.; for, after giving a short account of the conquests of Sesostrius, he says that he was considered by the Egyptians as the first after Osiris. The only true explanation of this passage is, that Sesostrius was considered by the Egyptians as the greatest conqueror they had, only inferior to Osiris; and this explanation is most strikingly confirmed by a fact, of which very remarkable instances are found in some of the unpublished papers of Sir Gardner Wilkinson, which he has kindly shown me, as well as some in his published works; that in numerous sculptures in Nubia, we find kings of the eighteenth dynasty worshipping Sesertesen III. as a god; and that this is the only case of the kind; for although we find one solitary case of another early monarch being worshipped alone, and some cases of several monarchs being worshipped together, and several cases of a king worshipping his father or grandfather, yet, as far as my knowledge extends, we never find another instance of a king of any dynasty being frequently represented as a god, and worshipped, in sculptures of other kings not of the same dynasty. Another strong confirmation of this view of the subject is, that the immediate successor of Sesostrius, in Manetho's list, is the builder of the Labyrinth; and that the builder of the Labyrinth has been found by Professor Lepsius to have been Amenemha III., the immediate successor of Sesertesen III.

I must here meet an objection which I have no doubt will be immediately made—that it is unreasonable in the highest degree to identify the greatest Egyptian conqueror with a king who reigned, according to my system, contemporaneously with a powerful Shepherd dynasty; and that, consequently, either Sesostrius is not a king of the twelfth dynasty, or the scheme of contemporary dynasties which I have adopted is, in part, erroneous. To this I answer, that the fact of the contemporaneousness of Sesertesen III. with a dynasty of Shepherds, furnishes us with an additional reason for concluding that he was Sesostrius; for the greatest Egyptian conquerors were always in close alliance with, and aided by, foreign nations, as will appear from the following historical facts. The first Egyptian king after Sesertesen III., whom we know to have made a distant foreign expedition, and conquered distant nations, was Thothmes III.; and his example was followed by Amenoph II., Thothmes IV., and Amenoph III., his three successors. Now, during the times of these kings, the Egyptians had contracted an alliance with a powerful foreign tribe of sun-worshippers, who became so strong that, during a

great part of the reign of Horus, the successor of Amenoph III., they ruled the whole of Egypt. Who they were, and whence they came, will be considered in a future paper. The next great conquerors were Sethe I., Rameses II., and Rameses III.; the two latter of whom are shown by their own monuments to have been aided by foreign auxiliaries. An interesting paper by Mr. Birch, published by the Royal Society of Literature (in Vol. III. Part I. of the second series of Trans.), furnishes us with the means of adding to these facts others relating to the twenty-first and twenty-second dynasties. From the time of Rameses III. to that of Sheshonk I., no great conqueror occurs among the Egyptian kings; and Mr. Birch has only found one instance of foreign alliance during the intervening period; but he has proved that Sheshonk I., the Shishak of the Bible, and first king of the twenty-second dynasty, whose empire appears to have been nearly as extensive as that of the Thothmes and Amenophs, was most intimately connected with the Assyrians, or Babylonians; this he has shown from the Assyrian (or Babylonian) names so constantly occurring as those of members of his family, and his successors. After Shishak, the next king who appears to have been able to cope successfully with the growing power of the Assyrians was Tirhakah, who was an Ethiopian, and ruled over Ethiopia as well as Egypt. Lastly, the kings of the twenty-sixth dynasty were aided in their foreign wars by Greek and other auxiliaries. From these facts it is obvious that those Egyptian kings who made foreign expeditions during the Shepherd-period were, by their alliance with the Shepherds, preserved from the aggressions of less powerful Egyptian kings in their absence on those expeditions; and probably they were aided by troops of the Shepherds in foreign warfare. We may also infer, with the greatest probability, that none of the kings of all Egypt, of the eighteenth and subsequent dynasties, made extensive conquests without foreign aid; and that those kings who had the greatest difficulties to encounter, the Thothmes and Amenophs, who re-conquered countries that had been untrod by the Egyptian troops since the time of Sesertesen III., as well as Sheshonk I., who had again to reconquer the same countries, which, through the weakness of the monarchs who succeeded Rameses III., had become completely independent of the Egyptian rule, were more intimately connected than any others with foreign powers.

REGINALD STUART POOLE.

Cairo, June 1849.

THE ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, SALISBURY.

[We are indebted to our able provincial contemporary, the *Salisbury and Winchester Journal*, for the following particulars, condensed from their long report of the proceedings. We had previously been informed that the opening meeting took place under very disadvantageous circumstances, and was not so numerously attended as had been anticipated, public business no doubt counteracting the intentions of many individuals, and the ravages of the cholera during the preceding fortnight alarming and deterring many purposed visitors. There were, however, present seventy-seven gentlemen and about twenty ladies, who were afterwards feasted by the Mayor. The Bishop is stated to have declined receiving at the Palace, and Sir Hugh Hoare has only permitted a restricted party to inspect the collection of the late Sir R. C. Hoare, although an account of it has been published.—E. D. L.G.]

FIRST DAY.—On the Introductory Meeting, the Marquis of NORTHAMPTON, in the unavoidable absence of Earl Brownlow, presided, and after reading a letter of apology from him, Mr. Sidney Herbert was inducted into the chair amid the applause of the meeting.

Mr. HERBERT delivered an animated address, in which he set forth the ancient historical importance of Salisbury, and the individuals who had honoured it. Turning to Wilton, he trusted he should be forgiven for reminding them of the great names which had hallowed that locality. There Sir Philip Sidney wrote his *Arcadia*; there had Philip Massinger been born and reared; and there, too, Shakspeare himself had walked and talked! Of the conspicuous position which the Pembroke had occupied in English his-

tory it would ill become him to speak, but he expected to have the honour of receiving the Association at Wilton House, and showing them the trophies brought by his ancestors from well-fought fields. He adverted to the mystery which enveloped Stonehenge, and concluded by calling upon

The Rev. Mr. HILL to read the programme of the proceedings of the Institute, which having been done,

The Bishop of OXFORD moved the thanks of the meeting to Earl Brownlow, which was carried by acclamation.

George MATCHAM, Esq., then read an "Essay on the Results of Archaeological Investigation in Wiltshire." He held that the southern portion of the county was occupied on the west by the Hedui, an undoubted Celtic tribe, and by the Canji Dinotriges, a branch of which, the Carvilli, were seated at Wilton in this neighbourhood. They, however, were early displaced, or at least held in subjection, by the Belgic confederation, who may be inferred from Ptolemy to have occupied in Wiltshire the south side of a line drawn from Bath to Winchester. These tribes left the earthworks and edifices which still surround us. It is well known that, although the barrows on our downs early engaged the attention of the curious, it was not until what an old man may call our own times that the effectual method of opening them was discovered. Stukeley rarely found the true deposit, but Mr. Cunningham and Sir Richard Hoare ascertained that the primary deposit was on the native soil, and that a section made in the centre to the level of the adjoining ground met the real interment. Conclusions derived from the various forms of barrows seem uncertain; but three different modes of depositing the dead are clearly shown, and to a certain extent their relative antiquity. "Of these different kinds of interment, I am of opinion (continues Sir Richard) that the one of burying the dead entire, with the legs gathered up, was the most ancient; that the system of cremation succeeded, and prevailed with the former; and that the mode of burying the dead entire, and extended at full length, was of the latest adoption."—(Annot. Wils., p. 24.) I omit to notice the deposits in these barrows as sufficiently known, but I cannot pass over the discovery of the *Glain Neidyr*, or holy adder stone, so celebrated by Pliny, and so intimately connected with Druidic worship. What it is supposed to have been, and I venture to think rightly, was brought to light in opening the tumulus, No. 10, near Winterbourne Stoke. Here in an oblong cist it was found deposited, with its circular lines of opaque sky blue and white, representing a serpent entwined round a perforated centre. The exclusive Celtic origin of barrows is argued by Sir Richard Hoare, who states that he has never found a single urn in them well baked or turned with a lathe; and he holds that the Romanized Britons had dropped the custom of interment in them.

The writer then took a retrospect of the Roman remains and the publications concerning them; and also the unique vestiges of British villages, stating, that on the estate of "my friend, Mr. Duke, I have seen the flint foundations of these habitations unearthed, and could comprehend that when the course of the valley below presented one line of morass, from the natural interruptions of the stream of the Avon, the resort and refuge of the beasts of the chase, the down above was well chosen, as the healthy and unembarrassed site of one of those villages."

Of Abury and Stonehenge he also treated, giving much weight to the theory of Mr. Duke, who, in his "Druidical Temples of Wiltshire," had developed a grand scheme which many may think sufficiently supported by facts and observation.*

After the reading of this long paper the assemblage broke up, the greater part resorting to the Museum at the King's House, which, says our authority, considering its purely *impromptu* character, was remarkable both for the number and variety of the objects exhibited, and the care evinced in their arrangement. At four o'clock, the visitors re-assembled to

* Reviewed in a former *Literary Gazette*.

partake of the Collation in the Council Chamber, given by the Mayor, Magistrates, and Town Council, and which was of the most sumptuous character. The Mayor (R. Farrant, Esq.) took the chair; and at the conclusion of the repast, Her Majesty's health was drunk with loyal enthusiasm, and

The DEAN of HEREFORD took occasion to observe, that though the proposal of a toast was contrary to the arrangement originally made, yet, on behalf of the other visitors and himself, he felt that they should be guilty of unpardonable neglect were they to omit to testify their acknowledgments of the splendid hospitality of the Mayor and Corporation, by drinking their healths, which he would suggest should be done unaccompanied by any vociferous explanations of applause.

The call having been unanimously responded to, the company retired *en masse*. The Evening Conversation was held at the Assembly-rooms, at eight o'clock, and was numerously attended, the Marquis of Northampton in the chair. The paper on Stonehenge contributed by the Rev. F. Duke, was read by Charles Tucker, Esq.

This necessarily went over much of the same ground as the essay of the morning; and for the present we can only observe upon it, that its views differ considerably from the most received modern opinions.

The Dean of HEREFORD entered into interesting details connected with the pending excavation of Silbury Hill, and the exploration of some barrows opened by him during the past week. The meeting would be gratified to learn that a tunnel had been formed laterally for thirty feet in Silbury Hill, at about twenty-five feet below the summit. At the point of contact between the original earth-work and the superadded chalk, they had come upon a mass of blue clay, like that used by modellers, and believing that the excavation had now reached the vicinity of the cist, he had directed the labourers to suspend operations until the visit of the Institute. He had devoted much time to an examination of the barrows in the neighbourhood of those stupendous druidical remains at Abury. With the assistance of eight men, he had opened one of five barrows, the nearest to Silbury Hill, and apparently the oldest of the seven. About one foot below the surface, near the verge, he came upon some British pottery, within the rude fragments of which were the bones of a child, which had not yet shed its first teeth (produced); two feet lower, on the chalk, he found a skeleton in a position indicated by a sketch produced, and which he believed to be the remains of a sacrificial victim. In this view he was supported by the concurrent testimony of the flint-diggers in the neighbourhood, who repeatedly dug up skeletons, lying in that constrained and painful posture. He came to the conclusion, therefore, that the skeletons found in barrows were those of persons of distinction, while those dug up beneath the level surface, were the remains of victims, or of ordinary individuals. In the second, or Bell-barrow, at the depth of eight feet below the crown, he came upon a quantity of burnt wood, beneath that he found some pulverised charcoal, covering a mass of calcined bones—one of which he produced, which indicated that the skeleton to which it belonged must have been of gigantic stature. He would take occasion to observe in this place, that upon a neighbouring hill, he had found a mass of pottery and flints, and among them a piece of veritable Samian ware. Now it was somewhat remarkable that, in the barrow under consideration, he likewise found some Roman pottery, and in the centre, more pulverised charcoal and calcined bones, clearly establishing a connexion between the British and Roman modes of cremation. In the third barrow opened, upon taking off the turf near the verge of the circle, he came upon a cist, containing burnt bones and charcoal, and in another direction, another cist, similarly filled. The pottery contained in it was likewise both Roman and British. He found, moreover, 83 Roman coins!—a number almost unprecedented—a lock with two keys, an iron arrow head, a porcelain bead, a vase, a spear-head, and a

quantity of nails. The examination of these barrows was deeply interesting from the indications they gave of a transition from British to Roman modes of burial. They suggested a melancholy reflection to his mind; for that coin, and those household relics, were possibly thrown into the grave by the family or dependents of the great man there buried, in the same spirit in which officers of state now break their wands, and cast them into the tomb which receives the dead body of one of our own monarchs.

In the course of the conversation which ensued, the Dean observed, that the coins produced were so near the surface, and so numerous, that a rustic observed, "Dang it, they moost 'ave sown 'em." In levelling Kings's-mill-bourne Down some time ago, continued the rev. gentleman, the men employed came to a stone chamber, in which were twelve skeletons radiating from a perforated vase. As an evidence of the profusion in which these memorials of antiquity were to be found, he stated that within the last few days, he believed he had walked over more than fifty barrows or tumuli.

SECOND DAY.—The programme of this day's proceedings embraced visits to the Bulford Barrows, Vespasian's Camp, and Old Sarum. Fortunately the day was most propitious, and succeeding, as it did, a night of storm and tempest, the bright sunshine was doubly grateful. Long before the hour of starting, there was such a muster of miscellaneous vehicles and equally miscellaneous animals, outside the Council-house, as has been rarely witnessed in that locality of late; and when all the excursionists had taken their places, and the signal to start was given, it resembled a procession of county voters setting off to record their suffrages in favour of some popular candidate, rather than a concourse of grave and staid archaeologists. Passing Old Sarum, and making a momentary halt at Amesbury, the long train of vehicles was soon traversing the undulating downs, in the midst of which the Bulford barrows lie scattered; though in point of fact the whole surrounding expanse of country is as thickly dotted with them, as though they had been sown broad-cast. Two barrows were opened under the direction of the Dean of Hereford, one of which unfortunately proved to have been already explored by the late Sir R. C. Hoare, while the excavation of the other was unavoidably suspended by the necessity which existed of repairing to Stonehenge, in time to admit of keeping the appointment at Vespasian's Camp.

Of Stonehenge it would be impossible to say a word that has not been already spoken or written before. There it stands—a gigantic enigma.

On the occasion of the present visit, the precincts of that temple were filled with a curious and inquiring group. On the altar-stone stood a Christian bishop—apt type of the triumph of our Faith over the sanguinary religion it has superseded; while from the fallen mass that lay athwart that sacrificial stone, the Dean of Westminster proclaimed the geological structure of those vast trilithons.

In connexion with the theory of Stonehenge having been a temple devoted to serpent-worship, he observed that in the neighbourhood of the stupendous temple at Carnac, in Brittany, he himself had found fragments of stone identical in character with the masses of which the temple was composed, carved with the serpent. Making a passing allusion to the entrance of the temple having been at the north-east corner, and that a mile from thence, in a straight line, was the cursus or hippodrome, he proceeded to advert to the remarkable fact that the altar-stone was the only one among them which would resist the action of the fire, and that it must have been brought 150 miles. No doubt, said the learned doctor, there were freemasons among the Druids, who communicated the fact to each other of the existence, in a remote locality, of a description of stone, which, and which alone, would be applicable for the purposes for which it was intended. Others came from the Silurian region of Wales, but the trilithons could have been only brought from the neighbouring vale of Pewsey, but how, and by whom brought, must still remain a mystery. Their elevation and adjustment were scarcely less extraordinary,

though the cutting of them was an operation of a simple and ordinary character. It was worthy of notice that most cromlechs were composed of the same material—pure sand-stone, similar in character to the well-known Sarsen stones and grey wethers so plentifully scattered over Clatford Bottom. That this, the highest temple of the kind in England, must have been built for some important purpose, was very clear; and, in fact, it appeared to have been the centre of a vast burying-place, for the surrounding barrows were manifestly of Celtic origin, although subsequently appropriated by the Romans. In all probability, it was the supreme temple of Druidical worship, and the final resting-place of the magnates of the land—in fact, the Westminster Abbey of those days. The Dean concluded by suggesting the possibility and propriety of re-erecting the fallen trilithon.

Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT came forward, and in support of the proposition just made, begged to remind the meeting that that proposition involved no incongruous addition to, or alteration of, the temple. The stones had fallen in the memory of man, and they would be re-erected precisely in their former position, in a spirit of reverent regard to their antiquity. For the sake of posterity, he was deeply desirous of taking every precaution to preserve that august relic of the past in its integrity and simplicity. The Bishop of Oxford likewise gave the weight of his opinion in favour of the restoration, and Sir John Awdry having assured the assemblage that the proposal met with the entire concurrence of Sir Edmund Antrobus, who had moreover liberally offered to raise the stones, the question was put to the show of hands, and carried by acclamation.

The company now repaired to the ancient fortification, known as Vespasian's Camp, on the *Prætorium* of which, beneath two large marquees, the bountiful hospitality of Sir Edmund and Lady Antrobus had prepared a repast of the most ample and sumptuous character, which was most amply done justice to by the assembled Archaeologists, more than two hundred of whom partook of the liberal and abundant entertainment provided for them. At the conclusion of the collation, a second party sat down, embracing the tenantry and neighbouring villagers, with their wives and children, whose enjoyment of the viands was not less than that of those who had preceded them.

Old Sarum was inspected in the homeward route, and the hour appointed for the evening Conversation had arrived before the company reached Salisbury.

The Conversation was held in the evening at the Council Chamber, under the presidency of Sir Stephen Glynne, and several papers read.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Council Meeting.—July 25th.—No minutes were read, the time being occupied in the final discussion of several matters connected with the Chester Congress, commencing on Monday next. It was stated that permission had been granted by the Bishop, the Dean and Chapter, and the Registrar, to clean out and open a very fine old cloister in the cathedral, believed to be part of the oldest remains (as it was undoubtedly Roman) of the eleventh century, and probably part of Hugh Lupus's work. It is called, in the old charters, &c., the "Promptuarie," and had been closed up for years, and divided into two cellars, one belonging to the Bishop and the other to the Registry. This may now be restored to its former unity, the wall thrown down and the rubbish removed, and the local committee had already commenced operations. The discovery of a Roman altar within the last few days at Boughton, near Chester, was also mentioned, which had been secured, and would be preserved by Mr. William Ayrton, the local secretary. The preparation and arrangement of a temporary museum were considered, and it was anticipated that the Congress would be very numerously attended, the visit of the Queen to Ireland having induced some of the members who would not otherwise have gone to take Chester on their way to Dublin, where Her Majesty was expected to arrive a day or two after the termination of the Congress. Mr. Crofton Croker observed that the Queen would

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be the first English sovereign who had ever visited the city of Cork. Henry II. may have been in the county of Cork, for he had skirted it. He had been at Lismore and at Cashel, but not at Cork. John had been in the city of Cork, but then he was only Lord of Ireland. Richard II., during his Irish progress, does not appear to have visited Cork. James II. certainly did sojourn in the city of Cork, but it was after his abdication of the crown of England; and when William IV. came among the citizens, he was only Prince William Henry, the captain of a frigate. Of Cromwell, Mr. Croker added, he would say nothing, except that he appears to have been in Cork from the 18th December, 1649, to the 27th of January following.

FINE ARTS.

MOVING PANORAMA OF THE NILE.

LAST Saturday was the private view of this Panorama, and it may be safely pronounced one of the most interesting and instructive exhibitions that ever sought the patronage of the public. The great feature of this age is the desire for knowledge in all its forms; and every thing that contributes to the gratification of this desire is sure to meet with its full share of public attention and reward. There seems no undertaking in these days too difficult for the grasp of intellect and enterprise; even the elements and their phenomena seem to be under our control; things which in our early days were regarded with terror, are now mere playthings. There is in all matters relating to antiquity a certain degree of veneration attached; these are the property of history; and where dates are fixed and authentic information obtained, they at once become beacons and corroborative features in the annals of their periods. In no instance can this be more fully experienced than in the exhibition before us. We here gaze upon monuments to which all other known antiquities are but as the things of yesterday. Probably the first temples raised by the hand of civilized man are here pictured, and every part on a scale so colossal, that we become lost in wonder while contemplating the gigantic powers of the human mind in these primeval days. Time itself, as if sensible of their value towards illustrating the page of sacred history, has laid his hand but lightly on them. The elements have spared them, and if the ignorance and superstition of mankind had been as merciful, these monuments would have remained to our day, as perfect as when first constructed; witness those in the British Museum, that (save where they have been wantonly injured,) are as fresh as when they left the hand of the sculptor. The light that, in the last few years, has broke in upon the cloud of mystery in which these antiquities have been buried, render this exhibition most interesting. It has been reserved for our time by discovering the key to hieroglyphic language, to raise up the veil, and these artistic labours are most valuable in aiding the mass of information so recently acquired. Mr. Bonomi, whose name is authority in all matters connected with Egypt and its history, has furnished the material for the undertaking, all being from careful drawings made by him with the Camera Lucida, and by most accurate measurements, so that every object here presented to the public may be relied on. His coadjutors are Messrs. Warren and Fahey, artists of well-known talent. Mr. Warren, the president of the New Water-Colour Society, is well known to the public by his beautiful delineations of Arab-life, with which he seems completely to have identified himself. The work has also received the friendly and powerful aid of John Martin, some of whose magical effects it was not difficult to find out in the sun and moonlight scenes. Thus there is little left for us to desire in the pictorial arrangement and detail. The manners and social circumstances of the country are carried out, in conjunction with these interesting antiquities, in a series of beautiful tableaux: indeed the picture, unlike others of this magnitude, is excellent as a work of art, independently of the information it conveys. We have all the most interesting features of the Nile on both its sides, its pyramids, temples

cities, and excavations, the manners and customs of the people, and the animals peculiar to their districts. The catalogue, in itself, is really a valuable work to all interested in Egyptian matters; it may be called a History of Egypt by its monuments. It gives every place of interest between Cairo and the second Cataract, and is enriched with explanatory wood-cuts, making comparison between the present and the past, and showing how primitive is the actual state of Arab life in its domestic economy.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Thursday.

THE theatrical managers have published a new and more earnest appeal to the Government and the Legislature for relief in the lamentable position to which political tumult, excessive heat, and slaughtering cholera have reduced them. Ten thousand pounds, (they at first asked for sixteen) will, they say, be sufficient to enable ten houses to battle on to the winter; and they ask whether, for such a paltry sum, the Assembly will, by the forced closing of the theatres, allow the city to be plunged into deeper gloom than it has yet experienced even in the worst days of the revolutionary crisis, and cause between twenty and thirty thousand individuals to be thrown out of employ. They combat, with it must be confessed, justice and success, the objection that is made to them, to the effect that theatres are only private speculations, and have, therefore, no peculiar claim on public generosity, by showing that they are compelled to keep their houses open, whether the public support them or not; that the less the public come the heavier are their expenses, owing to the necessity of putting forth increased attractions; and that conditions are imposed on them from which private industry is altogether free—as, for instance, paying the debts of their predecessors, being liable to be deprived of their best actors by what are called the "national" theatres, without any recompense, being compelled to stick to a particular line of the drama, when they might make more money in another, and so on. They also show that the closing of the theatres of Paris would be followed by that of nearly all the provincial theatres—a circumstance which, apart from higher considerations, would be a commercial disaster of no small magnitude. All this certainly entitles the directors' petition to a favourable hearing. But the disposition of the National Assembly appears decidedly hostile to it. As I before told you, a committee, which has investigated the matter, has declared itself dead against the demand; and the Government, fearing a refusal, is not disposed to take it up.

The closing of the Grand Opera has created—perfect consternation. Considering that it has an annual subvention of 620,000 francs, (24,800*l.*) that it is supported by the aristocracy, and that it has had the only really great success of the season—Meyerbeer's *Prophet*—it was generally thought that even should every other theatre be ruined, it would, if not flourish, at least exist; and lo! it is the first to succumb! From an account published by the managers, it appears that previous to the Revolution their profits were, on an average, 16,249 francs a month, or in round numbers, 8000*l.* English money a year. But from 1st October, 1848, to 1st June, 1849, (the best part of the season,) the expenses have averaged 141,807 francs a month, whilst the receipts, subvention included, have only been 109,048 francs, constituting a total loss, on the whole period, of rather more than 14,000*l.* sterling. To those receipts the *Prophet* contributed not less than 183,888 francs, or, on an average, nearly 300*l.* a night—a large sum.

There is a report that Ronconi, backed by Lablache and Mr. Lumley, will undertake the management of the Italian Theatre during the next season, and that they will give us Jenny Lind and Mme. Sontag. People, however, fear that this on *this* *dit* is too good to be true. If the theatre be opened at all, it will, no doubt, be

* The theatres at Rouen have, it appears, already been obliged to close.

under Ronconi, as common justice requires that a chance should be afforded him of redeeming the rather heavy loss he sustained last year. It is not improbable, moreover, that, as he requires, a lease may be granted to him for several seasons.

At the Théâtre des Variétés, Henri Monnier, who is favourably known to the public as author, artist, and actor, is attracting tolerably large audiences (not however, alas! paying audiences, for there is next to no payment anywhere now-a-days) by his personation of three several characters in a vaudeville of his own composition, first presented to the public, if I mistake not, some twenty years ago. The piece is smartly written, but its success depends chiefly on the admirable acting of the author.

Having devoted so much space to theatrical matters, you will naturally assume that I have little literary news to communicate; and such is the case. The publications of the past fortnight are, I regret to say, almost exclusively political, and the exceptions are not of such a nature as to require special notice. Lamartine's *History of the Revolution* is the only novelty which occupies the attention of our literary circles. Generally speaking, their verdict is by no means favourable to it; and the public also have received it with little respect. Besides the letter in the *Débats* from M. de Mornay, who accompanied the Duchess d'Orléans in her flight, protesting against certain statements made in it with respect to her royal highness, the *National* newspaper has sneeringly characterised it more as a romance than a history; and the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, in its last number, soundly trounces the author. The truth is, Lamartine is at a sad discount in this part of the world, both in his political and literary capacity. And yet about fifteen months ago he was considered a demi-god!—A short time back I noticed that the *Presse* had begun publishing certain letters addressed to Madame Récamier, by Benjamin Constant. Fearing that these epistles, which are of an amatory character, may cast a stain on the reputation of the lady, her family has taken legal proceedings to put a stop to the publication. The *Presse* insists on the authenticity of the letters, and on its right to print them, and the Courts are to decide whether the publication shall take place or not. The case was partly heard yesterday, and, *en attendant*, the decision of the publication of the letters is suspended.

It may interest some of your readers to learn that the annual meetings of the Geological Society of France will commence the 23rd of September, at Epernay—department of the Marne.

French novel writers have a strange fancy for queer titles, probably because they think them calculated to attract attention. For example, there are now publishing in newspapers romances called "The Red Spirits," "The Bloody Marchioness," "The Bloody Shoes;" and there have lately been published, "Digging into the Earth with one's Nails," "How are You?" "The Midnight Bludgeon," and so on.

The following extracts from the report of a Committee of the Belgian Chamber of Representatives on petitions for abolishing literary piracy, show the spirit in which it is regarded:—"It would certainly be desirable that the Belgian government should endeavour, by diplomatic negotiations, to obtain the abolition of literary piracy. It belongs to Belgium to give herself the honours of a generous initiative; for this initiative would be more honourable to her from the fact, that she seems to profit most by the vicious legislation which it is desirable to abolish, and that initiative would give her the advantage of being able to lay down the conditions and stipulations which may appear necessary, in order to protect acquired rights under the present legislation, in order to regulate the transition and, finally, to replace the present régime by a LITERARY UNION, which shall leave to Belgium the chance of largely contributing to the publishing branch of industry, which would assuredly become of immense activity under a truly liberal régime. The most direct motive for Belgium to occupy herself with this question is the interest of her own literature; for it is too evident that the compe-

tion of French literature, sold at a low price, and without any remuneration being made to the authors, is an unquestionable obstacle to the Belgian publishers purchasing works of intelligence written in Belgium, and this causes an almost impassable barrier to the existence of any Belgian literature. Piracy, moreover, causes the countries which suffer by it to redouble severity with respect to our publications, and thereby prevent them from meeting with the sale which they would otherwise obtain."

MUSIC.

Her Majesty's Theatre.—*Otello* is an interesting revival, and, on the whole, a very satisfactory representation at this house. This opera, though it has never retained the fixed prominence of the *Semiramide*, the *Barbiere*, the *Gazza Ladra*, and owns not the "household" charm for the public ear of the *Norma*, the *Soumbula*, the *Puritani*, enjoys the advantage of an immunity from the service of street-organs and private executants, to which those "spoilt favourites" are condemned; and has the unquestioned merit of a grand and world-wide "argument," though sadly mutilated and defaced, on which Rossini has bestowed one of his most brilliant and characteristic overtures, some of the finest lyric declamation, and most compact and energetic concerted pieces which have proceeded even from his inspirations. It is consecrated, too, by the memory of past *Desdemonas*, and inseparably linked with the noblest triumphs of art and genius. The re-appearance of Madame Sontag in this part, essentially her own by taste and feeling, appealed irresistibly to the sympathies of the audience. She restores to us, after a lapse of years, that exquisitely tender and touching impersonation, of which enthusiastic traditions had never ceased to be coupled with her name. Her voice retains all the lute-like clearness, the dazzling facility, the unerring intonation of earlier years, and the sympathetic expression of her style is rather increased than diminished. Her whole performance of *Desdemona* was instinct with a Shakspeian gentleness; and in the last act, every gesture, look, tone, motion, was the soul of truthful pathos, and replete with a thousand rare touches, which escape analysis. Nothing can be more beautiful than her attitude of profound dejection as she listens to the gondolier's song, "Nessun maggior dolore." The willow-song, "Assisa a piè d'un salice," was also interpreted with subdued intensity of sorrow; and the presentiment of coming ill was expressed with an almost painful reality. We were more than ever struck with one principal charm in Madame Sontag's singing—it is that in her most brilliant flights of vocalization, her *fortiture*, however profuse, is always true to the sentiment expressed. Moriani, as the Moor, gave a powerful and impressive picture of the contending passions which "fill up the measure" of his grief, and delivered the music with remarkable feeling and energy. Lablache lent to the part of *Elniro* the customary grandeur and prominence, and delivered the Malediction with withering effect. Beletti, as *Iago*, sang very finely, and acted efficiently. We have never heard his voice to greater advantage. Calzolari would perhaps be a better representative of *Roderigo* than is usually allotted to the character; but his singing is so mawkish and effeminate, and his acting so destitute of intelligence, that we cannot congratulate him on the assumption of even a secondary part. The choruses were well sustained, but the orchestra was scarcely up to the mark in those essential qualities, steadiness, precision, and delicacy.

Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.—At length Meyerbeer's *Prophète* has appeared, and bids fair to excite as great a sensation amongst the more coolly judging of our musical world, as it has kept up through twenty-five representations amongst the excitable Parisians, unchecked by the terrible cholera, and the unprecedented political affairs of the French. At the final rehearsal, on Monday night, a large number of persons eager to get the first hearing of the great work, were obligingly admitted, and even

then, although the performers exhibited an almost ludicrous appearance in their ordinary dresses, with hats on, and sticks and umbrellas, it was surprising to see the dramatic effect produced, but with all the array of gorgeous and picturesque costumes and scenic display, the opera becomes a most splendid and imposing performance. Our readers have already been prepared by the admirable sketch of the whole work with which we were enabled to present them in the letter of our excellent Paris Correspondent (No. 1684), and to this we would now refer, in order that some repetition may be saved. The opera is full of fine dramatic situations, and no one is more competent to give the grandest and most expressive effect in music to these than Meyerbeer. The first chorus in which the anabaptists revolt is most characteristic: first the wild shouts for freedom, then the fanatical prayer, then rising from their knees to the cry of "Liberta' all armi." It was wonderfully executed, and repeated. The dream which follows is beautifully sung by Mario (*John of Leyden*), and then the aria, "Mi impeto più soave," which is very graceful and pleasing. The coronation scene in the third act is magnificent in every respect. While the organ is pealing, *Fides* (Madame Viardot) is made to sing her remarkable imprecation; the voice part comes out with wonderful effect here, and is evidently the result of very careful management on the composer's part. The scene which follows when John denies all knowledge of his mother, is given by Viardot with overpowering expression; and Mario's acting was admirably in keeping. In the dungeon scene, however, Viardot created her greatest sensation. Nothing could be more true and forcible than her tones of grief and despair, her attitudes of frantic suffering. The last scene has a striking drinking-song for Mario, which he sings with great energy. Miss Hayes took the part of *Berta*, and gained great applause in several portions of the opera. In the scene where she is concealed in John's house, she sang with great point; in the duet, "Vana illusion," with Viardot, and the fiery cabaletta, "Dio mi guiderà," she sang with excellent effect. The *Prophète* resembles the *Huguenots* and *Robert le Diable* in all the points for which Meyerbeer is known. The style is generally declamatory, the pathetic cantabile of the Italian school is seldom adopted in the solos. Massive choral effects, with all the resources of fugue and harmony, are great means in his hands, and the orchestra is always employed in an original and surprising manner, showing a full comprehension of all the characters which belong to the different instruments. Every part of the music, as far as we have been able to understand it, bears the marks of great study and patient incubation. It is said that the composer has spent the last five years in touching up various parts, and it must be a great satisfaction, after so much labour and bestowal of genius, to have it represented in such magnificence and grandeur as at the Royal Italian Opera, and to find such unrivalled singers of the two great parts as Viardot and Mario. The lady is especially at home in Meyerbeer; her voice and style seem to be exactly adapted for the severe grandeur of the music, a sweeter and more luxurious quality of voice would not be so effective, and thus she stands alone.

VARIETIES.

Revival of Old Sports.—Our good national Queen, on the occasion of the annual fête to the work-people employed at Osborne, last Saturday, after they (some 350 strong) had partaken of a substantial dinner, set them to enjoy a set of Old English Sports. They had a dance on the green, blind man's buff, fly the garter, and leap-frog, cricket, foot and hurdle races, hopping matches, (sailor's hornpipe, for the sake of the Prince of Wales, we suppose) jumping in sacks, climbing the pole for a mutton, or other prize at top, besides others of more modern invention, such as snapping at gingerbread, whipping the monkey, dipping into water for oranges, and then into oatmeal for coins. The athletic and the ludicrous furnished much food for entertainment, and the weather being fine, the whole went off in

a joyous style. May the royal example be widely followed! Show the lower orders, young and old, that they may have pleasures as well as labour, and next to providing them sufficiently with food, fuel, and clothing, you will make a contented people.

Tragical Incident.—On Wednesday evening, Drury Lane was opened to a numerous and brilliant audience for the benefit of Mr. Kenney, the distinguished and popular dramatist, and author in other branches of literature, who had fallen in his old age into distressed circumstances, and on Wednesday morning poor Kenney became a corpse. His troubles and sorrows, and too tardy benefits were at an end. The proceeds may bury him decently, where "after life's fitful fever he sleeps well." His well-earned success on the stage was attained by a number of excellent productions, commencing in 1803, and all displaying great talent, and a skilful adaptation to dramatic effects. He married the widow of the celebrated Holcroft, and lived some years abroad, chiefly in Paris. Latterly he resided in London, and had long been in very bad health, aggravated by poverty.

Antiquities in Cheshire.—Several discoveries of Roman remains have just taken place at Chester. Among them is a small Roman altar with an inscription, a copy of which has been sent to the council of the Archaeological Association. It is dedicated, Mr. R. Smith thinks, to the genius of Avernus. Some inscribed pigs of lead have also been found, of the time of Domitian.

Reid on Storms, could not have been published more appropriately than this week; for all the while we have been perusing the attractive volume, we have done nothing but read in storms as well as on them.

Literary Pensions.—The return of these consultations to science and literature, during the year ending with the 30th of June, includes pensions to Mr. J. Conde Adams, the astronomer, 200*l.*; to Mr. Sheridan Knowles, 200*l.*; W. Carleton, 200*l.*; the three sisters of the late Professor McCulloch 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each.

John Wilson.—An account of the death of this celebrated Scottish singer has been received from America.

Bartholomew Peter Drouet of Tooting, so noted in the tragical annals of parish children farmed out to be brought up, died on the 19th at Margate. In this man it is to be hoped the system died; for without imputing to him more selfishness or thirst for gain, than to innumerable thousands engaged in other trades and speculations, there is a degree of utter cruelty and inhumanity in the temptation to make money by pinching, starving, and destroying our helpless fellow creatures.

Serjeant Talfourd.—It is with no common gratification we see it announced that Serjeant Talfourd has been raised to the bench as the successor of Justice Colman. His legal repute, and high literary attainments have long pointed him out as eminently entitled to the distinctions in his profession, and a very wide circle of friends attached to him by his amiable manners, generous liberality, and intellectual endowments, will rejoice in his elevation as at once a due honour to Literature as well as to Law.

The American Association for the advancement of Science which last met at Philadelphia, and at its close elected Professor Henry, Chairman, and Professor Silliman junr., Secretary of the first section, general physics, chemistry, engineering, &c.; and of the other section, Professor Agassiz, President, and Dr. R. W. Gibbs, Secretary, will meet under these auspices at Cambridge, Massachusetts, on the 14th of August ensuing.

The Monthly Repository of General Literature (Pipers) appears to be a various and pleasing miscellany. Every publication of this kind tends to spread abroad a taste for literature, and as such we are glad to recognise every new follower in the field it was our good fortune to open.

Sculpture.—May we fancy it a sign that the Nelson Column is actually "progressing," that the last casting of Carew's Death of the Hero, for the pedestal, is to take place on Thursday next at Rotherhithe?

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DENT'S TABLE FOR THE EQUATION OF TIME.

[This table shows the time which a clock or watch should indicate when the sun is on the meridian.]

1849.	h. m. s.	1849.	h. m. s.
July 28	12 6 10	Aug. 1	12 6 0
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our next Gazette will be enlarged to seventy-two columns and contain a full report of the proceedings of the Archaeological Association at Chester. On this occasion, we would again remind our Correspondents and Advertising Friends that our labours are much lightened by an early receipt of their communications. *Bis dat qui cito dat* is a motto that should ever be impressed on the minds of those who would have their favours duly and temporarily acknowledged.

11, Montpelier Square, Brompton.

DEAR SIR.—In your Gazette of last Saturday, a correspondent has noticed the fact, "that there were no coins struck with the numerals between Henry III. and VII.," adding that he, however, possesses a penny, reading, Henric. D. G. Rex. V. Angl. Now, not to mention the unparalleled circumstance of the numeral following the word Rex, instead of the king's name, it appears to be very clear how your correspondent's reading of his coin has occurred. These coins of the Henries contain marks between each of the words of the legend, consisting of pellets, crosses, roses, and lozenges, and the latter are open in the centre, the lines which form them being as broad and flat as the letters themselves. I have one at present before me, with the mint-mark of the cross-crozier, reading,

HENRICVS REX ANGLIE.

and this lozenge always follows the word Rex, upon the groats and half-groats. If the upper half of this lozenge be worn away, or badly struck upon the edge of the coin, we have here the solution of the curiosity. By referring to pl. 3, No. 330, of "Hawkins's English Silver Coins," you will see a coin represented with a lozenge-shaped ornament, after the word HENRIC. which would make an excellent V if thus abraded, and be in a more proper place. But, in the same plate, you will see a conclusive proof of my argument, in fig. 329, a groat, which reads,

HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX. V.

solely from the fact of the one half of the lozenge being cut off by the edge of the coin.—I am, &c. F. W. FAIRHOLT.

DEAR Q.—When speaks appear in a species of composition which to be good must be perfect, they overbalance even considerable merits. We have thus been obliged to lay the three aside, for reasons we could point out without denying accompanying beauties.

The lines to Pischke, in our last No., ought to have had prefixed to them, as a motto, Keats' often-quoted line, "A time of beauty is a joy for ever," especially as the verses commence with an allusion to that sentiment.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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